

The HISTORY of the  
TRAVELS and ADVENTURES  
OF THE  
Chevalier JOHN TAYLOR,  
OPHTHALMIATER;

Pontifical—Imperial and Royal — The Kings of Poland, Denmark, Sweden, The Electors of the holy Empire — The Princes of Saxegotha, Mecklenberg, Anspach, Brunswick, Parme, Modena, Zerbst, Lorraine, Saxony, Hesse Cassel, Holstein, Salzbouurg, Baviere, Leige, Bareith, Georgia, &c. Pr. in Opt. C. of Rom. M. D.—C. D.—Author of 45 Works in different Languages: the Produce for upwards of thirty Years, of the greatest Practice in the Cure of dis-tempered Eyes, of any in the Age we live—Who has been in every Court, Kingdom, Province, State, City, and Town of the least Consideration in all Europe, without exception.

---

Written by H I M S E L F.

---

This Work contains all most worthy the Attention of a Traveller—also a Dissertation on the Art of pleasing, with the most interesting Observations on the Force of Prejudice; numberless Adventures as well amongst Nuns and Friars, as with Persons in high Life; with a Description of a great Variety of the most admirable Relations, which, though told in *his well known peculiar Manner*, each one is strictly true, and within the Chevalier's own Observations and Knowledge. — Interspersed with the Sentiments of crowned Heads, &c. in Favour of his Enterprizes; and an Address to the public, shewing, that his Profession is distinct and independant of every other Part of Physic.

Introduced by an humble Appeal, of the Author, to the Sovereigns of Europe.

Addressed to his only S O N.

---

V O L. I.

---

*Qui Visum Vitam Dat.*

---

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. WILLIAMS, on Ludgate-Hill. 1761.

My only son

My dear son

CAN I do ill when I address to you  
the story of your father's life? While  
name can be so proper as your own to be  
attached to a work of this kind? You who  
were born to repent me living, when  
I shall cease to be—Born to guide the  
weak, ignorant and ignorant children  
of a father I have for so many years  
learned to be—Born to be a father  
come, and to be a father.

May I not be a father to you  
with being your father? I  
not only that you are my son  
but your father's name.





---

T O  
My only S O N.

My dear S O N,

**C**AN I do ill when I address to you the story of your father's life? Whose name can be so proper as your own, to be prefixed to a work of this kind? You who was born to represent me living, when I shall cease to be — Born to pursue that most excellent and important profession, in which I have for so many years laboured to be useful — Born to defend my cause, and to support my fame.

May I not *presume*, that you, my son, will defend your father's cause? — May I not *affirm*, that you, my son, will support your father's fame?

ii DEDICATION.

After having this said, need I add more than remind you—That, to a father, nothing can be so dear as a deserving son—Nor state so desirable, as that of the man who beholds his successor, and knows him to be worthy. — Be prosperous — Be happy.

I am,

Your affectionate Father,

The Chevalier JOHN TAYLOR.

THE

T H E

## P R E F A C E.

**N**Otwithstanding, by the title of this work, my readers are prepared to be chiefly acquainted with numberless extraordinary adventures of my life; I flatter myself, that it will not be displeasing if I here observe, that I have not forgot the object most worthy of my attention,

A 3

I mean



I mean the profession in which I have so long laboured to be distinguished.

In the following sheets I hope to have shewn, by the clearest evidence, that it is a part of physic distinct and independant of every other, as well with regard to the theory as the practice. That it is a business of itself enough to employ the life of man. That any great knowledge in the theory is never to be acquired but by a long and painful study, and the man must be born for the practice, *whoever hopes to excel*. To have any merit in the theory, he must be bred, as I shall hereafter shew, to general practice; he must be acquainted with the laws of the animal œconomy, and capable of reasoning on the diseases, not of a part, but of the whole body; and for the practice, we all agree, that the works of the hand can never be improved but by the hand; and that the difficulty must be in proportion to the delicacy of it.—To attend a painter, suppose, even for years together, to see

see all the various motions of the hand, will any man say, that this he could do, because he saw it done? if here we admit of the impossibility, is it not, at least, equally impossible in the operations of the eye? if, in passing a pensil, a wrong colour is given, it may be removed, another is put in its place, and all again is well; but, alas! it is not so with me; going almost the thickness of a hair beyond what I ought, may prove fatal; there is no calling back, no passing that way twice; the error once made, repentance is in vain; must not then all men, who, for some envious or selfish view, call these things easy, abuse the judgment of thinking minds? must not all such believe, that men who report such idle tales, are strangers to the labour.

Can there be a greater argument, than the ill success of the endeavours of such pretenders? is it not, terrible, that such heavy evils should be ascribed to the difficulty of removing the disorders, when the

true cause is the want of judgment in the treatment of them : how many thousands have I met with, in different nations, who have, by such experiments, been made unhappy to their latest moments ; and it is hence, that the practice of this, by far the most noble and most delicate part of physic, has been, by the unthinking, brought into discredit.

For the truth of what I have related, I appeal to every honest and judicious man — To pass a needle immediately under a pellicle, finer than the finest cobweb, a pellicle that intimately incloses a body, whose surface is not plane but convex, and even that (when an operation is wanted) unequal and undetermined, without wounding or dividing the one or the other ; to carry a needle immediately under, and about so small a circle as that of the pupil, whose diameter, on account of the different quantities of light, which enter the eye, in the progress of the operation, cannot be determined. To attend  
this



## P R E F A C E.

v

this circle in all its changes, continuing the needle intimately round all its circumference, without wounding any part of it; and yet more, to pass the same needle immediately under, and carry it about another circle, before you arrive at that of the pupil, a circle which cannot be seen (and much more delicate) and the wounding of which would be followed at least with an irrecoverable loss of sight—What almost incredible exactness must be required in the movement of the hand to succeed in such a work as this is to make an opening of a determined length, in a certain part of so fine a pellicle, to force out of that opening various contents, which differ greatly in their composition—part solid—part fluid—This specifically heavier, that lighter, without enlarging the opening, or leaving any of the contents to hinder the perfection of sight; and what is yet more, placing them so well out of the way, where the light should pass, that they shall never be able to return to interrupt its progress to the immediate organ

gan of sight — And above all, to pass a needle through parts in an unnatural state, so delicate, as those which compose the coloured part of the eye, dividing the insensible, avoiding the sensible, † to make this opening of a determined diameter and figure — To pass through all the various parts in the way thither, wounding some, avoiding others, when the smallest error in either would destroy the eye, or render the attempt unsuccessful — If to all, we add the agitations of a thinking mind, when thus employed, knowing the difficulty, not forgetting the danger; can any say there are works yet done by the wit of man, that exceed such as these?

Oh! thou mighty—Oh! thou sovereign Pontiff\*—Oh! thou great luminary of the church; given to mankind, in the sense of so many nations, as a star to the Christian world—The great excellence of whose diadem

---

† Artificial pupil.

\* See the patents from sovereigns in this work, page 77, &c.

diadem is faith—Whose glory is the defence of virtue—Who can believe, that you, *most holy father*, who art placed as the first inspector of the deeds of man, would proclaim to all the inhabitants of the earth, *as you have done*, your high approbation of my works, but by the voice of truth.

Oh! ye Imperial—Oh! ye Royal—  
Oh! ye great masters of empire—who  
have so far extended your benevolence, as  
to be witnesses of my labours—Behold  
me at your feet—To you, with all humility I now appeal—Have ye not, oh! ye great powers, been graciously pleased to declare, under your hands and seals, the happy event of my enterprizes? How often have you condescended to behold the transports that affected the mind, when from before the dark eye, by my hands, the dismal veil was removed. The curtain drawn, and saw, by my labours, this beauteous little globe reassume  
its



its native power, and was again a lucid orb?—Who then can suppose, that you, the rulers of man—The protectors of virtue—The greatest lustre of whose diadem is justice, would point out, *as it were*, with the sceptre in hand, me alone amongst all mankind for these things, but from the strongest evidence that could be possibly desired for the support of truth?

Oh! ye Empresses—Oh! ye Queens! Great partners of the governors of the people of the earth—You, whose gentleness, whose goodness of heart, have so often engaged your awful presence on these occasions——What satisfaction have you expressed at seeing the blind, by me, enabled to behold again the marvels of heaven!—And finding them prostrate at your feet, expressing their joy at what they first saw——*Because*, 'twas you they saw—The first object of their duty—The highest in their wishes.—Have you not with  
your

## P R E F A C E.

ix

your own gracious hands affirmed, that these things you have seen, and where is the man so *daring*, and so *imperious*, as to call in question what you have said ?

Oh ! ye great people of *Rome*, once masters of the willing world, governors of that great mistress of our terrestrial globe — Have you not, in the *sacred name of your people and senate*, declared with one voice, in praise of my works ? and who will venture to say, that a body so illustrious, who for so many ages was revered as the rulers of all, could possibly err in their defence, of a cause like mine ?

Oh ! ye learned — Great in the knowledge of phyfic — Excellent in virtue — You, who are placed as at the head of human wisdom — Have you not told to mankind how highly you approved my deeds ? — Have you not, under your hands and seals, declared to the world  
how

how much you were pleased at my labours?—Have you not often received me as a brother, and introduced me as a member of your bodies, with every mark of the most singular esteem: presenting me with *diplomas* to shew my authority, mixt in your praises for your motives, my knowledge in theory, my success in practice, summing up all with the most elevated reflections from the excellencies of my deeds; and promising, that my memory should to you be ever dear—Is it then possible to believe, that the most celebrated societies now existing, and bodies of men so eminent for learning and knowledge, would these things have done, *for me a stranger*, but from a consciousness of doing right?

It remains for me now only to add, that I flatter myself, that on due consideration of the motives that induced me to write, at this time, the story of my life, my readers will not blame me for  
having



having laid aside so often that gravity becoming the professor, and the physician, on a promise, when I speak or write as such, as such I shall ever endeavour to appear — If then, in the following sheets, I may in this be said to have erred, I presume it will only be from my well educated brethren, and all such I hope to please hereafter in my own way— having many works already prepared for the press, which treat only on the objects of my profession. \*

\* A treatise on the art of preserving healthful sight.

Ditto, on the nature and cure of weaknesses of sight, by a new invention of the author.

Ditto, on the nature of that defect, called squinting, with the method of cure, &c.

And

And lastly, a universal treatise on the eye and its defects, all founded on the greatest experience, and long practice, &c.

To what sovereigns and great personages some of the works of the author, already published, have been addressed, and humbly presented by himself.

To the late sovereign pontiff.

To the late *Queen Caroline*.

To his royal highness the present Duke of *Parma*.

To the present Duke of *Modena*.

To Prince Cardinal *Alexander Albani*.

To Dr. *Chicouneau*, first physician to the King of *France*.

To Dr. *Cervy*, first physician to the King of *Spain*.

To the college of physicians, at *Edinburgh*.

To the late Dr. *Burton*, and the rest, to the number of forty-five, written in different languages, to societies, or particular persons of the greatest eminency, page 22, in the introductory part of this work.

T H E

## This W O R K

**C**ONTAINS an humble appeal of the author to all the sovereigns of Europe—The motives for his first travelling—An address to the publick, shewing his profession, in the cure of distempered eyes, to be distinct and independant of every other part of physic—The sentiments under hand and seal, of the several crowned heads, and most distinguished societies of the learned now existing—An account of the names, &c. of all the great princes and noble personages who have received their sight by his hands in the course of his travels—His works in various languages considered—His titles and dignities collected—His singular adventures with Nuns and Friars, amongst the great, and with persons of high Life—A dissertation on the art of pleasing, founded on the author's own experience—Certain rules for happiness for both sexes in the married state—Arguments to shew, that the fair never err by following their own will, but by that of others—A panegyrick on beauty, shewing, that 'tis essential to happiness—The great excellency and advantages of dress and address; painting the natural face essential to the happiness of the face—The art of courtship among the great, with rules for success—The merit of playing with words, and the advantages of addressing the passions—On jealousy, and its certain cure—Observations on the sentiments of the Turks, shewing their error with regard to the fair—Numberlets of the most admirable relations on  
affairs



affairs of tenderness, each one strictly true, tho' told in the author's well-known peculiar manner.—A description of the author's being attacked by a banditti on his last return from Naples, and robbed in value of near forty thousand crowns—On the force of prejudice—Unbelievers enemies to the state, to society, and to themselves—On duelling—Bravery, a virtue essential to the safety of the state—A coward, a wretch unworthy to be numbered amongst men—Suicide—On murderers of themselves, from not calling in time the assistance of the faculty—A discourse in praise of dancing, shewing it to be essential to our well-being, both in body and mind—On despotism, concluding with an Eloge on the government, manners, &c. of our own country, with arguments to shew, that Britain is a Paradise for the Fair, with respect to other nations.

The Chevalier Taylor, the Author, is at length settled in Town, and for the present—Gravel-street — Hatton-garden — His treatises on his new method of removing cataracts, at all Times, and in every Species, without any Inflammation, or the Possibility of any Accident, of which there have been so many instances since his landing from abroad —Also on freeing the eyes from those defects, called weakness of sight; and lastly, on removing that defect called *Squinting* — All written by himself in Italian, are now translated, and will be published with all expedition.

---

# A D D R E S S

T O M Y

R E A D E R S.

**I**N this Abridgment I shall not speak of my juvenile adventures, judging all relations of this kind unworthy the attention of those readers, to whom I am most desirous of relating the story of my life. I shall only say on that head, that in *Norwich* I first beheld the light.—That it was in that happy city I first began to breath—It was there that I first became acquainted with the glories of the sun.—A city memorable for many great events in our *English* annals; and it is possible, that its having been the place of my birth, may not one day be judged unworthy the notice of posterity. Whether I err or not

B

in

in having this said, will be best known to those who shall have read the story of my life. For the present shall repeat, that it was in this famous city that my mother became first acquainted with my existence, it was there she first heard the news of the birth of her first dear son, and how, since that time, I have been preserved, is my present argument: my predecessors (in the ordinary phrase) for time out of mind, were distinguished both in their writings and practice, with some eminency in divinity and physic. My father, the last before myself of all that race, was fond of the latter; and to shew so far at least, that I was his son, I imitated his example: for, from my infant days, to preserve the health and life of others was my study; I was bred to general practice, and 'twas well known, went regularly through every branch under the best masters that *England* could produce; and was judged to have made such a progress in anatomy and surgery, that I was scarce of age before I was placed



placed as the chief surgeon to one of the first hospitals out of *London* in *England*.

THAT I may not discover in this Abridgment of my life the least vanity, a foible, that all who knows me rightly, are well convinced is applicable to no part of my conduct. I will not say how far my success in those days had procured me the esteem of the public; I shall say enough for my present design, by observing, that I so early betrayed an inclination innate; if the term is not improper; for this particular part of physic, for which I am so well known, that I ventured abroad, in my infant days, *A Treatise on the Eye*; and however trifling that work would now appear even to myself, as well as others, it proved the first step to all that happened to me ever since, in regard to my profession; for being at *Cambridge*, at a time when the late Dr. *Desaguliers* was there giving lectures; this little business, the first fruits of my labour, fell into his hands, and being desirous of

knowing the author, told me in an interview, that there was wanting in the world a man bred to general practice, that would apply himself, after universal knowledge, in the various branches of physic, to that particular which regarded the eye, and its diseases; and that he discovered in me a man born for this important undertaking; adding; with great judgment; that it is impossible to know the theory of any disorder, of any one determined part of the human body, without being well acquainted with the whole; and it had not yet appeared in any part of *Europe*, that any one man, who assumed the title of *Oculist*, had been bred to general practice, but their ability was little more than an acquaintance with certain operations, and numberless idle *nostrums*, and being strangers to the laws of the animal œconomy, their theory was necessarily extremely bad, and their knowledge of little value: concluding, that could I be persuaded to give over general practice, and pursue this part of physic only, he made

no

no doubt, that the world would one day be to him obliged for having encouraged me in so laudable an undertaking.

THUS flattered, thus invited to follow what was so evidently my natural inclination, I from that instant resolved to accept of the advice of this great genius; with this view I asked him, which way I could hope to be furnished with subjects to improve me in the knowledge of that study he so earnestly recommended to my consideration? for though young, I well knew, that any miscarriage in a settled life would be so fatal to me, that my practice would soon be at an end, and with it, in consequence, all my hopes of improvement, and that I knew no way to avoid this great evil, but by travelling, a design that must expose me to a thousand dangers, and above all, the censure of my well educated brethren, as there never was an example of any man regularly bred to physic, who had yet ventured himself abroad on so daring an expedition; for all



those, 'tis well known, who have hitherto travelled, under pretence of particular secrets in any one branch of physical knowledge, were generally wretches of little honour, and less ability.

To remove these difficulties from my mind, *this great and good man, this most excellent mathematician*, agreed with me, that there was no other way but by travelling, for me to acquire sufficient practice for improvement; and that, if I inclined to become this way great, by the services I might do to mankind hereafter, I must hazard all, and my merit and reward possibly might prove in proportion to the danger; adding, that the advantages of travelling in a design like mine, considering my education and knowledge in general practice, must be very great; because, says he, if at home, I could only hope to imitate my masters, and nothing could I attempt that was new without the greatest risque; for, should I miscarry, they would be the first to blame me, and join their  
voice

voice with the public against me ; where-  
 as the scene is changed, by my continual  
 movements from place to place, my hopes  
 of success in my enterprizes ; I mean with  
 regard to my being supplied with sub-  
 jects, and consequently with the power of  
 improvement ; would necessarily be kept  
 alive. For thus, by being secretly in-  
 formed by my correspondents of the event  
 of my labours ; suppose sometimes bad ;  
 which all must agree to be possible ; yet,  
 by this continual supply of proper objects,  
 I could not by degrees fail of acquiring a  
 knowledge in this most excellent and im-  
 portant branch of physic, equal to my most  
 sanguine desires. Take courage then, says  
*this my most early protector*, you may depend  
 on my best assistance, that I will every  
 where continue you my correspondence,  
 and you may be assured of my aid to the  
 utmost of my power. — *My learned and*  
*worthy friend* in all kept his word, even  
 to his latter days, and I to the time I live  
 have pursued his counsel. If I have done  
 wrong, it is because I knew not when to

give over ; and my reason for not giving over was, because, by the excessive number of people that continually presented to my care, I had it in my power, notwithstanding my long practice, to make yet some new discoveries for the use of man ; otherwise I should have long since stopt some where to receive the fruits of my painful labours ; conscious of having done my duty in all that I could propose by this undertaking, I am at length prevailed on to believe, that it is time that I should take some rest. With this view behold me, in my native country, flattering myself, that all men, even my well educated brethren, who studied with me in my younger days, as well as those who have been their disciples, and now busy in general practice, that one and all will with one voice agree, that what I have done towards the perfection of this admirable and invaluable branch of physic, is well worthy of applause ; not forgetting, that the first sovereigns in the world, as well as the most learned bodies now existing, have



have all in this agreed ; as appears by the many high dignities they have conferred upon me ; so that by the care and industry of my successors, it may be told, in after times ; which is the height of my present ambition ; that I was born in this age for this great and important undertaking, and that all mankind were convinced, before I left the world, that my labours had not been in vain.

I set out from my native country, and  
began my travels in the year 1727

I was in my progress through every  
town in all *England*, without ex-  
ception, to the end of the year 1728

I was at *Edinburgh*, and in my pro-  
gress through all *Scotland*, to the  
end of the year — 1729

I was in *Dublin*, and in my progress  
through every town in *Ireland*,  
without exception, to the end of  
the two following years, 1730 1731

I returned to *Dublin*, and parted thence in *September*, 1731, and crossed the water to *North Wales*, and continued in that till *March*, 1732

I returned to *London* that month, and made another progress through all *England*, to the latter end of 1733

Returned to *London*, and there continued till *March*, ——— 1734

In this month I went to *Paris*, and after a few months being there, I went through all *France*, every town of any consideration, without exception; and thence thro' all *Holland*, and every town, without exception; and all this with such amazing rapidity, that I was returned to *London* in *November*, 1735

So that I passed over such a large tract of ground, and did business in every place, in little more than one year and an half.

In

In *March* I left *London*, and returned to *Paris* that month, 1736

From *Paris* in *June*, the same year, and departed for *Madrid*, where I arrived the next year in *October*, 1737

After being a little time in *Madrid*, I went with the greatest rapidity through all the kingdom of *Spain*, and after going many thousand miles post, from town to town, I returned to *Madrid* in *September*, 1738

I continued at *Madrid* till the war was proclaimed, — 1739

I departed immediately, upon the declaration of the war, for *Lisbon*, where I arrived in *September*, the same year; and after about a month, began my tour through all *Portugal*, and the kingdom of *Algarvy*, and this with such astonishing speed, that I had finished the



the whole, and returned to *Lisbon*  
before the middle of *September*, 1740

I continued in *Lisbon* till *March*, 1741

I then made a second tour to the  
kingdom of *Algarvy*, whither I  
was called; and after passing thro'  
that kingdom, and many of the  
southern parts of *Portugal*, I re-  
turned to *Lisbon* in the beginning  
of *September*, ——— 1742

The same month I took shipping  
for *England*, and returned to *Lon-*  
*don* the beginning of *December*, in  
the same year.

In *March*, ——— 1743

I began my third tour through all  
*England*, and compleated it in  
the middle of *December*, in the  
same year.

In the same month departed for *E-*  
*dinburgh*,

*Edinburgh*, and about the middle  
of *February*, — — 1744

I made a tour through all *Scotland*,  
for the third time; I returned to  
*Edinburgh* in the middle of *Fe-*  
*bruary*, — — 1745

I continued at *Edinburgh* to the mid-  
dle of *April*, when I passed thro'  
*Port Patrick* for *Dublin*; after a  
few weeks I went through all *Ire-*  
*land*, every town, without ex-  
ception, for the third time, and  
returned to *Dublin* in the middle  
of *March*, — — 1746

In a few days I passed *Holyhead* for  
*London*, where I arrived the be-  
ginning of *April*, in the same  
year; and in *September*, in the same  
year, I returned to *Amsterdam*,  
and went through all *Holland*, and  
*Flanders*, for the second time—In  
*February*, — — 1747

I entered

I entered *Germany*, by *Cologne*, and went through every court of the electors, and the several princes of the holy empire, without exception ; together with the courts of *Prussia* and *Saxony*, &c. and arrived at the imperial court at *Vienna* the beginning of *December*, — 1748, 1749

In *January*, in the year 1750

Being at that time called, though in the depth of winter, to the court of *Mecklenburg*, for the recovery of the sight of the then reigning prince ; and having restored the sight of that prince, I left that court in the middle of *March*, in the same year, and proceeded for *Hamburgh* and *Denmark*, whither I was called ; I arrived at the court of *Copenhagen* about the middle of *April*, — 1751

And



And after, being about two months in that court, and honoured at parting, as in every other, by a title, presents, and other marks of benevolence, I proceeded to *Stockholm*, where I arrived the beginning of *July*, in the same year.

I continued in that court till after the coronation, which happened soon after my arrival ; I left *Stockholm* ; after being honoured, as in the preceding court ; in *February*, — — — 1752

And in a few months, with the greatest rapidity, passed through every town in that kingdom : about the middle of *November*, in the same year, I received an invitation to go to *Russia*, and was resolved to make the whole journey by land ; and with this view I returned to *Copenhagen* and *Hamburg*, and went thence through  
all

all *Germany* to *Breslaw*, through *Silefia*, thence through all the principal towns, and the palatines, and in all *Poland*, to *Warsaw* the capital, thence to *Mittaw* in *Courland*, thence to *Riga* and *Peterburgh*, and thence to *Muscow*; and all this amazing journey I travelled both night and day, seldom in bed, gave myself little or no rest on the road, and was but a few weeks on this extraordinary expedition; being but a short time at *Peterburgh*, on my passage, travelling from the frontiers in a trenneau, on account of the snows.

I continued in the court of *Muscow*  
from the latter end of *January*, 1753

To the middle of *November*, in the same year, when I began my march, in a trenneau, through various parts of that vast empire.

In

In the month of *March*, 1754

I left this cold country, this northern part of *Europe*, returned by the same road I entered *Russia*, and passed with the utmost rapidity through all *Germany* and *Bobemia*, to the southern parts of *Europe*; namely, *Italy*, and stopt scarce a day on the road, till I reached *Venice*, where I arrived about the middle of *August*, in the same year; and continued there till the beginning of *November*, in the same year.

Then I began the tour through all *Italy*, and first to *Rome*, where I arrived the latter end of the same month. In *January*, 1755

I received from his holiness, the senate, and the colleges of the learned, the many remarkable dignities: of which the particular

C

cular.



culars will be found in the following work ; left *Rome* in the beginning of *February*, in the same year, and proceeded to *Naples*.

In a few weeks, after having received the usual marks of benevolence and favour, from that court, and from the nobility, I began my tour through every town of consideration in that kingdom. In the beginning of *May* I returned to *Naples*, thence to *Rome*, and met on the road, the 15th of that month, in the night, a most dreadful accident, by being robbed at once of a large fortune : *of the particulars hereafter*. From *Rome* I proceeded to *Parma*, *Modena*, and through every state and town of the least consideration in all *Italy*, without exception ; and returned to *Venice* the beginning of *December*,

1756

So

So that I was not above a year and  
an half in making the tour thro'  
all *Italy*, from my leaving *Na-*  
*ples* and in the whole, in *Italy*  
not two years and an half. In the  
beginning of *January*, 1757

I returned to the imperial court of  
*Vienna*, for the second time; and  
by the middle of *February*, 1758

I passed, for the second time, thro'  
all the courts, states, provinces,  
and every town of the least con-  
sideration in all *Germany*, without  
exception. The same month I  
entered *Holland*, and went through  
every state and town in the seve-  
ral provinces, for the second time,  
without exception; and in the  
month of *May*, in the same year,  
left *Zeland*, and landed in *Lon-*  
*don*. In a few weeks I began my  
fourth tour through every coun-

ty and town of the least consideration in all *England*.

In *January*, ——— 1759

I arrived at *Edinburgh*; and, after a few weeks, made a fourth tour through every part of *Scotland*, up to *Inverness*; in the beginning of *September*, in the same year, I returned to *Edinburgh*, and in *March*, ——— 1760

Proceeded to *Dublin*, by *Port Patrick*; and, after a few weeks, began my fourth tour through every province and town of the least consideration, without exception, in that kingdom. Returned to *England* in *December*, the same year, and moved for some months to particular parts of this kingdom; and, after making a tour through all *South Wales*, I am returned this winter to *London*, ——— 1761  
Let



Let all judge, whether ever man's travels by land equalled mine; my various adventures through so many different nations and people, is the subject of the following sheets; shall only observe, before I finish this introductory account, that, notwithstanding my continual *voyages*, and the immense employ I every where had in what I profess, yet I lost no time, to be even hereafter judged a useful member to society; for no less than 45 different works on the eye, and its defects, have I published, from time to time, in various languages, in different parts of the world: all written by my own hand, of which here follows a catalogue, *the time, language, and country.*

WORKS written myself in different LANGUAGES, &c.

- 1 **M** ECHANISM of the eye. *English*, 8vo. London, 1727.
- 2 A treatise on the diseases of the immediate organ of sight. *French*, 8vo. Paris, 1734.
- 3 A treatise on the diseases of the crystalline humour of the eye. *English*, 8vo. London, 1736.
- 4 Mechanism of the eye, with figures: and a description of the different diseases of the eye. *French*, 8vo. Paris, 1737.
- 5 The same, translated into *Spanish*, 8vo. Madrid, 1738.
- 6 An essay on the action of the muscles of the globe of the eye. *Portuguese*, 8vo. Lisbon, 1739.
- 7 A treatise on the extraordinary disorder and recovery of sight, of Don A. De Saldana, vice-roy of the Indies. *Portuguese*, 8vo. Lisbon, 1740.

- 8 A treatise on that defect, known by the name of strabismus, or squinting. *Portuguese*, 8vo. *Lisbon*, 1740.
- 9 Syllabus for a course of lectures on the eye, &c. with an accurate description of all its defects, &c. *Latin*, 8vo. *London*, 1742.
- 10 A treatise on the seat of the immediate organ of sight. *English*, 8vo. *London*, 1742.
- 11 The sentiments of the universities abroad, &c. *Latin*, 8vo. *London*, 1743.
- 12 A dissertation on a very extraordinary case, under the care of Chevalier Taylor. *English*, 8vo. *London*, 1743.
- 13 A treatise on the make and beauty of the eye, &c. *English*, 8vo. *London*, 1743.
- 14 An accurate description of 243 different diseases, to which the eye and eye-lids are exposed. *English*, Folio, *Edinburgh*, 1747.
- 15 An exact description of the singular disorder, and of the recovery of sight, of the countess of Windesbgratz. *High-Dutch*, 8vo. *Berlin*, 1750.



- 16 An essay on vision. *High-Dutch*, 8vo. Berlin, 1750.
- 17 A work, intituled, Consideration on the seat of vision; with various arguments against the opinion generally received. *High-Dutch*, 8vo. Berlin, 1750.
- 18 A treatise on the anatomy of the eye and its coverings, with figures; and a picture of the author, engraved by the best hand. *High-Dutch*, 8vo. Dresden, 1750.
- 19 A dissertation on the eye, &c. *High-Dutch*, 8vo. Frankfort, 1751.
- 20 A treatise on the mechanism of the eye, and manner of curing its defects: with an exact description of near 50 different operations, as practised by the author; the greatest part of his own invention. *High-Dutch*, 8vo. Frankfort, 1751.
- 21 An accurate description of 243 different diseases of the eye, all in the order of his public lectures; many years given by the author, in various universities, academies, and societies of the learned. *High-Dutch*, 8vo. Frankfort, 1751.

- 22 A dissertation on the singular disorder and recovery of sight of his serene highness the duke of *Mecklenburg*, by the Chevalier *Taylor*. *High-Dutch*, 8vo. *Hamburg*, 1752.
- 23 A work, intituled, Reflections on the extraordinary disorder and recovery of sight of her highness the princess of *Holslein*, by means of an artificial pupil, of the invention of Chevalier *Taylor*. *High-Dutch*, 8vo. *Hamburg*, 1752.
- 24 A treatise on the make of the eye, and on the manner of curing its defects; translated from the *High-Dutch*. *Danish*, 8vo. *Copenhagen*, 1752.
- 25 A syllabus, &c. for the author's publick academies, in the order given in various courts and universities abroad. *Swedish*, 8vo. *Stockholm*, 1753.
- 26 An exact description of the singular disorder and recovery of sight of the illustrious Lady *Nariskin*, of the imperial family of *Russia*. *Russian*, 8vo. *Moscow*, 1754.
- 27 Considerations on the extraordinary disease and recovery of sight of the princess

cess of *Georgia*, serenissime, aunt to prince *Heraclius*, supposed to be the present sophy of *Persia*. *Russian*, 8vo. *Moscow*, 1754.

- 28 The judgment of crowned heads, sovereign princes and universities of *Europe*, on the enterprizes of Chevalier *Taylor*. *High-Dutch*, 8vo. *Augusta*, 1755.
- 29 An extract of a work, intituled, the judgment of crowned heads, sovereign princes, &c. *Italian*, 8vo. *Trent*, 1755.
- 30 A work, intituled, considerations on a treatise universal on the eye and its defects, &c. by the Chevalier *Taylor*. *Italian*, 8vo, *Trent*, 1755.
- 31 A treatise on the eye and its defects; with many figures. *Italian*, 8vo. *Trent*, 1755.
- 32 An exact description of all the defects of sight, all in the order of the most regular science; addressed to the learned Dr. *Morgagni*, professor in *Padua*. *Italian*, 8vo. *Venice*, 1755.
- 33 An essay on the seat of vision, with reflections on the consequences of determining



mining that important question. *Italian, 8vo. Bologna, 1755.*

34 An exact description of the singular disorder and recovery of sight of her highness the princess *Justiniana*, by the Chevalier *Taylor*. *Italian, 8vo. Rome, 1756.*

35 A treatise on a new method of recovering sight, lost by a vice in the crystalline humour of the eye; addressed to his eminence the prince cardinal *Alexander Albani*. *Italian, 8vo. Pessaro, 1756.*

36 A dissertation on the art of preserving healthful sight; addressed to his serene highness the duke of *Modena*. *Italian, 4to. Milan, 1756.*

37 A treatise on the nature of those defects, known by the name of weakness of sight, and the manner of cure; with a critical enquiry on all that has been said by the antients, as well as moderns, on that important subject. *Italian, 8vo. Venice, 1756.*

38 A dissertation on the art of restoring the healthful position of the eye, lost  
by

by a vice known by the name of strabismus, with many figures; addressed to the royal infant duke of *Parma*. *Italian*, 4to. *Milan*, 1756.

39 Considerations on a course of lectures, and the means of preserving healthful sight; many years given in a stile, as well for the learned in general, as for those who have knowledge of the science of the author. *Italian*, 4to. *Naples*, 1756.

40 A work, intituled, a new method of restoring sight when lost, by a vice in the crystalline humour of the eye; an operation entirely new, of the invention of Chevalier *Taylor*, and by him only practised. This method occasions little or no pain, requires no alteration of diet, and admits not even the possibility of a relapse; all which have been proved by an extraordinary number of instances: on these occasions the faculty, and the learned, are always invited, in all places where the author passes. *Italian*, 4to. *Milan*, 1756.

41 Considerations on certain defects of the eye ; where the sight is entirely lost, and no more to be pretended with judgment, than to remove the deformity. *Italian, 4to. Venice, 1756.*

42 A description of the singular disorder, and of the recovery of sight of the celebrated father *Cremona*, general of the order, called, the school of piety, by means of an artificial pupil, of the invention of Chevalier *Taylor* ; and this in the presence of the late pope *Benedict* the XIVth. *Italian, 4to. Rome, 1756.*

43 *Morbi Oculorum in systema compendiosum redacti, D. D. Joannis Taylor, Eq. sum pont. imp. reg. & princ. plur. ophthal. plurimarumque acad. soc. &c. Latin, 4to. Rome, 1757.*

44 The sentiments of the late most high pontiff *Benedict* the XIVth, her imperial majesty, and of almost all the crowned heads, and sovereign princes, in *Europe*, on the happy enterprizes of Chevalier *Taylor*. *Italian, 4to. Milan, 1758.*



- 45 An exact account of two hundred and forty three different diseases, to which the eye and its coverings are exposed, all copied after nature; in the order many years given, by the Chevalier *Taylor*, in various languages, viz. *Latin*, *French*, *Italian*, *Spanish*, *Portuguese*, &c. &c. in the several courts and universities abroad. *English*, 8vo. *Edinburgh*, 1761.
-

# A SPECIMEN of a Course of LECTURES on the Nature and Cure of the Diseases of the EYE;

So many years given by myself in different languages, in the several courts, and in many of the most celebrated universities, academies, and societies of the learned.

Containing an exact historical account of all that has been said on this important subject, by the antients as well as moderns. *2dly*, A critical examen of their theory and practice. *3dly*, The author's sentiments on the nature of these defects, with his method of cure, whether by operation or otherwise — *4thly*, An exact description of upwards of 50 different operations, as practised by himself, for the cure of these diseases, the greater part of his own invention — Together with a faithful relation of all his discoveries: the produce

duce of the greatest experience, long and most extensive practice, of any in the age we live.

PRO QUATUOR PRIMIS LECTIONIBUS.

**T**H E S E L E C T U R E S treat—on all the different diseases of the lacrymal canals; wherein is shewn a new method of curing with great ease, and without any incision, many of those defects, each one named (though improperly) fistula lacrymalis.

PRÆLECTIO V.

Treats on the diseases of the eye-lids, and of the diseases between the muscles of the superior eye-lids and its integuments—those of the borders of the same—and those of the internal membranes of the lower eye-lid—wherein he teaches a manner of removing all these defects, with great ease and certainty.

PRÆLECTIO VI.

In this lecture he treats on the nature and cure of the diseases of the ciliary glands, and of those of the internal extremity



tremity of the lower eye-lid, and directs a method entirely new, of curing all these disorders.

#### PRÆLECTIO VII.

Treats on the diseases of the *carnucula lacrymalis*, and of those between the globe and the orbit of the eye — wherein he teaches a manner of curing these defects with less pain and difficulty, than hitherto practised.

#### PRÆLECTIO VIII.

In this lecture the author treats on the muscles of the globe — and of that defect, known by the name *strabismus* — shews that there are four species of this disorder; and demonstrates, by a theory entirely new, that one of these species at least may be cured; and that it is not impossible, from the same theory, but a remedy may be found for the cure of every other.

#### PRÆLECTIO IX. and X.

In these lectures he treats of the several diseases, known under the name of *ophthalmia*, or inflammation of the eye —

D

shews

shews, that there are no less than 13 species of these disorders, which are essentially different the one from the other—He teaches a new manner of curing all these defects in less time, and with more ease and facility, than by any other method yet recommended — all founded on the nature of these diseases, and supported by the greatest experience.

## PRÆLECTIO XI.

The author treats in this lecture on the diseases of the cornea—gives an exact description of all these defects—shews that they differ essentially one from the other—demonstrates that it is for want of knowing this distinction, that so little service is done in the ordinary attempts of cure—teaches a certain way to know where a remedy may be judiciously recommended—and lastly, directs a manner entirely new, of removing many of these complaints; and recovering, with great ease, the healthful transparency of the eye.

PRÆ-

## PRÆLECTIO XII. and XIII.

In these lectures the author treats on the diseases composed of the cornea, tunica, conjunctiva, and albuginia—wherein he teaches a method entirely new of curing these defects, with the greatest facility.

## PRÆLECTIO XIV. and XV.

In these lectures are treated the diseases, composed of the aqueous humour, the iris and uvea; and of the diseases composed of the cornea, of that part of the iris which forms the pupil, and of the capsula of the crystalline—teaches his new method of making an artificial pupil, by an opening made in that part of the iris, which answers to the axis of the globe of the eye; and with such success, that the patient sees in one degree of light with healthful perfection.

## PRÆLECTIO XVI. XVII. XVIII. and XIX.

In these lectures the author treats on the diseases of the crystalline humour of the eye, whether its volume is diminished



or encreased ; a distinction very essential, as well to the knowledge of their nature, as cure——Wherein is shewn, a method entirely new, of his own invention, and practised only by himself, of curing all these defects where the immediate organ of sight maintains its healthful perfection, with little or no pain, alteration of diet, or even the possibility of a relapse —— Thus not only one, but every species ; not at one time only, but at all times, are removed with equal certainty.

This discovery is of a few years ; and of such importance, that all the advantages of every method yet practised, whether by its extraction or otherwise, are effectually obtained, without any one of their accidents ; as have appeared by an extraordinary number of examples in every place through which he has passed : thus in all these defects where sight is lost, and by every other method yet thought of, the most uncertain of restoring, is now become, by this discovery, of all others the most certain —— A treatise on this discovery already in *Italian*, as above-mentioned,

tioned, will shortly appear in *English*; which will be followed by another (already published in *Italian*) intitled, the ART of preserving healthful sight; and of removing, by a new method never yet practised in *England*, neither by himself or by any other, many of those defects, known by the name of weakness of sight.

PRÆLECTIO XX. XXI. XXII. and XXIII.

These lectures treat on the nature and cure of the several diseases, known under the name of the defects of the immediate organ of sight; or, in other words, the diseases of the retina, choroide, that part (improperly) called uvea, and of the optic nerve; where, in the greatest degree, the patient loses all sensations of light.—The author, by a new theory, shews the possibility of curing at least one species of this disorder, namely, *Gutta Serena*; viz. when the loss of sight does not proceed from a defect in the brain, but from an alteration in those arteries, which terminate in the retina—a distinction essential to the knowledge of these defects.

## PRÆLECTIO XXIV. XXV. XXVI. and XXVII.

The author in these lectures treats on those defects of the immediate organ of sight, where the patient sees imperfectly, and in no time loses all sensation of light — all known under the name of weakness of sight——demonstrates, that, notwithstanding some who complain of these disorders, such as imagining to see specks, or little opake bodies, moving at a certain distance before the eye; which vary in their diameter, number, figure, and degrees of opacity — and others who see all objects confused, and receive no relief from glasses; and continue, for a number of years, in the same state, without any visible alteration, yet the natural consequence is nothing less than a total loss of sight——And lastly, teaches a new method of removing these weaknesses of sight with the greatest ease and facility, and of restoring the eye to its healthful perfection.

\* \* \* In a treatise of the author's, lately published in *Italian*, on this subject, is found



found this remarkable passage—The Chevalier *Taylor* being called, many years ago, to one of the greatest personages in *Europe*, in consultation with the learned doctor *Boerhaave*——The question was to find out a remedy for one of these weaknesses of sight——The author had some difficulty, at first, to make this great physician comprehend the possibility of producing, by his new method, the effect desired—but after being acquainted with his Theory, he highly approved of his method, and was himself witness of many instances of its success——The Chevalier *Taylor* has had many occasions, in divers parts of the world, to attend several of the most illustrious personages by this celebrated man's recommendation——and the partiality which he preserved for him, to his latest hour, will ever be considered as an indisputable argument of the success of his enterprizes.

PRÆLECTIO XXVIII. XXIX. and XXX.

These lectures treat on the diseases common to all the globe of the eye; wherein the author gives an historical account

of all that has been published, whether by antients or moderns, on this subject—Where nothing more can be pretended, than to remove the deformity; to recover as much as possible of the natural beauty of the eye; and lastly, to fix an artificial eye—which if properly fixed, will have (in all appearance) the beauties, motion, &c. as a real eye in its healthful state.

\* \* In a treatise of the author's, on the art of restoring healthful sight, published in *Italian*, we find this passage—It is evident, that the Chevalier *Taylor* has been educated in the different parts of the science he professes, by the greatest professors of the age; viz. *Boerhaave*—*Dr. Petit*—*Chefelden*—*Desaguliers*, &c.—That he has had the most extraordinary opportunities in the course of his great travels, to bring to perfection the study he professes; having had the means of knowing, in different parts of the world, the best judges on this most important and most useful profession, and receiving from them all within their power to teach; and lastly, many of the disciples of the antient masters

masters *Woolhouse, St. Yves, &c.* which he has found, from time to time, in different countries, have communicated to him, all within their power; and received from him, in return, some fruits of his great experience and extensive practice, in the cure of these disorders.

Having shewn, in my address to my readers, the great opportunities I have had in my extensive travels, of improving that branch of physic, in which I have so long laboured to be distinguished, not only from being thence furnished with such a constant variety of subjects, that scarce a year has passed, for now upwards of thirty years, but more persons have offered themselves to my care, with distempered eyes, than any man in *Europe* has had, in a settled way, perhaps in his whole life; but from my having had it in my power to be acquainted with the practice and discoveries of every other (in the several nations through which I have passed) who had acquired any knowledge in what I more particularly profess; and having also shewn, that I was bred to general practice—



tice—*Having many years since been raised to the degree of doctor of physic, and doctor of surgery, not in one, but in several of the most celebrated universities now existing, and to deserve these dignities, went through my studies with the greatest regularity, passing my examinations with all becoming exactness: practised, in different times of my life, almost every chirurgical operation; called often in consultation as physician, with many of the most eminent of my regular brethren, in various parts of the world, and for several of the most illustrious personages—I am well persuaded, that my judicious readers, as well those of the faculty, as others, will be well pleased, that I speak of my advantages, in the course of my long travels, from my knowledge and intimacy with men of the greatest reputation in physic and surgery, a little farther than what concerns the diseases of the eyes.*

What I would here insinuate is, that not only the most eminent men in the several nations abroad, in that part of physic in which I am so well known, have communicated to me, from time to time, the  
particulars

particulars of their practice ; regarding me only as a passenger, and no way inclined to be their rival ; but in like manner, and for the same reason, the most celebrated amongst my brethren in general practice, discovered to me with great freedom whatsoever they had found out in medicine, that might be useful to mankind—Hence it is easy to perceive, that I cannot but be furnished with a greater variety of useful methods, for the cure of numberless disorders, to which we are all exposed, than any man in the days I live ; and, notwithstanding my education, has long since taught me in what light I ought to view general medicines, as the remedy for one man, is not that for another, though in every circumstance the case seems to be the same, and that the merit of a physician does not consist in knowing the names, compositions and virtues of secret medicines, but in knowing when properly to apply them ; yet experience daily shews us, and of which I could give innumerable instances, in my long travels, that there are particular remedies, that are  
singularly

singularly excellent in particular disorders, discovered like most others by accident, and frequently by the most trifling people, and that these remedies, in the hands of a judge of physic, who has passed through his studies with regularity and reputation, well acquainted with the laws of the animal oeconomy, and perfectly instructed in the several branches necessary to the knowledge of so important a profession, are capable of doing the greatest services.

I could write a large volume on remedies of this kind, that have been given me as secrets, in various parts of the world, from the greatest men now living, for their knowledge in the general branches of physic, and from whom I have been assured of their happy effects, in numberless repeated instances; and I am well convinced, were I to venture them abroad, provided I could secure them only to the knowledge of my regular brethren, they would be of infinite use to mankind; but as they must necessarily fall into the hands of men who make only a practice of selling drugs by pompous promises, without



without any knowledge of the disorders of the human body, and consequently, in the phrase of the learned, *have no merit if they succeed, and are criminal if otherwise* ; in my judgment, I should greatly err, if I gave them to the public, unless a method could be found out, by which I might deliver them only to such persons as are capable of properly applying them, and thence deserve to be trusted with the life and health of man ; and I know of none, but by describing their composition and virtues in the language of the learned, and we must agree how uncertain this method is, as there is no law to prevent the translation into the vulgar tongue. Happy! thrice happy would it be! were there such a law ; for that would put it out of the power of the wretched dabblers in physic, to commit so many horrid enormities, by destroying the healths, and often putting an end to the life of many of our fellow subjects, with which sort of people this nation is more furnished, than any under the sun ; I might on this subject add, that it is very extraordinary in a nation so famed

famed for men of the greatest eminency in physick, and where there are such excellent laws, perhaps the best in the world, in all that tends to the well being of human society, that the practice of physick should not by some law be wholly confined to men who have studied that science, and who had that way acquired such knowledge as to make them worthy. In every other country in *Europe*, of which no man on earth can speak with greater certainty than myself, it is always criminal, and in some nations highly so, to meddle with physick, I mean so as to direct its use, or to practice any branch of surgery, without authority from the colleges, societies, or the approved judges of that art, and to this there are no exceptions: but those contemptible people, called sellers of balsam and drugs, with monkies, and other animals to assemble the weak and unwearied, and these have particular licences to sell such idle trumpery; and if they presume to go a step beyond their authority, their destruction is certain. And with regard to the disorders of the eyes,

I met

I met with numberless wretched pretenders in my travels, and I have known some confined, others banished, others conducted out of the countries, with sentence of death in case of a return ; and all because they were ignorant of the theory, and that their practice was founded on no regular education. For me, I was always so happy, as never to meet with the least difficulty in any court or country through which I passed, because, conscious of a regular education, well versed in Theory, and capable of defending, from the most just foundation, my cause in support of my practice ; and being happy in languages, and particularly in that spoke in every university ; on my arrival, I always began by making myself properly known to the learned, from whom I was always honoured with diplomas, and every mark of approbation, giving lectures in their presence to defend my theory, and confirming from my practice the justness of it. Thus, from the recommendation of the learned, I was ever introduced to the feet of the sovereigns, from all whom, without



out exception, I have received the highest marks of approbation. From the sovereign I was naturally introduced to the knowledge and protection of the nobility. Their confidence in me was such, as to submit themselves under my care, as appears by the number of princes, and other great personages, who, in various nations, have happily passed through my hands; greatly exceeding what any physician now living can say but myself; and as the people could not fail to follow the example of their superiors, it is no wonder that I left every country with so much satisfaction to the public, and honour to myself. Thus instead of beginning with the people, which was the case of all those contemptible dablers, whom I have met from time to time in my travels, and who were ever neglected by the great, and by the learned; I, on the contrary, was ever by the great protected——by the learned esteemed,—and by the people respected.

To

To return to what I was saying, relating to the numberless remedies given to me, as secrets by so many prudent and eminent men of the faculty; I will not say that they shall die with me, no more than the many discoveries that I presume to have made from my vast practice, in what regards the eye; but if, for the reasons above cited, I should not think proper to publish them in any language, I certainly will not fail to communicate them with such caution to my successors, that my well educated brethren, as well as the public in general, shall with one voice agree, *that all I have done in this was right.*

To put names to the particular disorders, for which the various remedies given, as I have already shewn by such excellent authority to me, as a sort of specifics may be judged by my well educated and regular brethren somewhat foreign to my present purpose, and expose me to the danger of being thought of, as if I inclined to be a rival in other branches of

E

phyfic,

physic, as well as that which regards the eye; therefore shall only here say on this head; leaving those who want my opinion, to conceive and apply my meaning at their own pleasure; that if my brethren of the faculty in general practice will be so good; I might perhaps say, just, as to give me the preference to all others in my knowledge of the cure of the diseases of the eye, I certainly will be as good to them, by giving up in general practice my judgment to theirs ——— This reflection has engaged me to offer the following address.

*An ADDRESS to all who labour under any complaint of the eye, or defect of sight, respectfully offered to the consideration of the public in general, and the faculty in particular; with arguments to shew, that the art of curing the diseases of the eye is a profession distinct and independant of every other branch of physic: with remarks on the small pox, whether natural, or produced by inoculation; together with considerations on the numberless disorders of the eye, and its contiguous parts thence arising, the manner*



*manner how produced, and the means of avoiding them.*

**N**Otwithstanding what I have said in my address to my readers, in the introduction to the story of my life, of the great advantages arising to the public by my long travels, from the many improvements I have in consequence been able to make in that important profession, in which I have so long laboured to be distinguished; I presume it will be agreeable to many, that I give my reasons for the many difficulties to which I am exposed in the exercise of it, and that I shew how it is, that every man, who endeavours to excel in any particular branch of physic, cannot fail of meeting the greatest opposition from his regular brethren.

I begin by observing, that I know of no case where the well known axiom in politicks, *that interest is to be preferred to principle*, is more evident than in my own. For my regular brethren; for whom I ever had the greatest regard; from a desire of being thought excellent in every

branch of phyfic, *without reflecting on the impossibility*, will not even seem inclined to be persuaded, that the man who has made any one particular part his chief study, (*however just his foundation, however great his capacity, as well in practice as in theory, however numerous his dignities: granted him, in consequence of his abilities*) can deserve to be preferred to themselves.

If we ask respectfully, Why they disapprove of a deed, that so many thinking men, as well amongst the great as the learned, have ever judged worthy of the highest applause? We are answered, that this is a part of phyfic, and as their practice is general, and regards the whole, it is not pleasing to them, that any part of it should be taken from them; adding, that it is not their interest that it should be so; For why should they hazard to give the preference to any one man who applies to a particular part of that study, of which the whole is their right? When whatsoever services they that way do him, they cannot perceive how he can have it in his power to make them a suitable return—

turn——Whereas, if they approve of a brother in general practice, as well in this particular branch, as in every other part of physic and surgery, he may be enabled sometime or other to make them a proper acknowledgment.

Thus we see how difficult it is for a man like me, who has so long endeavoured to reach the top of his profession, to avoid the *censure* of his brethren, the loss in consequence to the public becomes not me to observe, but the loss to me is great, because there are few persons capable of supporting the expence of advice, but have some one of the faculty occasionally concerned for him; and, as it is natural to suppose, they will have their opinion before they come my way, if they should find no conveniency in letting them pass to me, it is probable they will stop there, and seek no farther for relief.

To all which I most humbly beg leave to make the following observations. As I am conscious of no enemies amongst my well educated brethren, and have, as



I ever shall employ my best care to gain their esteem; I cannot conceive how it is, *after being educated as themselves, and like them applied in my early days to the knowledge of every branch of physic, that I should, only from having laboured by the most effectual means to bring the most important part of it to perfection, and what so greatly interests the well being of man, become less worthy of their favour.*

As my view is, by these observations, to shew how far I flatter myself to deserve their esteem; I shall only add on this delicate subject, in what I may be said to deserve it, *namely, that I never refused to appear in consultation with any of my regular brethren — That, when so called, I never took their patients from them, and claimed the right alone in myself, but always endeavoured; as I ever shall; to engage their attendance with me: so that they may share in all the good effects of the happy events of our mutual labours; and lastly, that I never did, nor ever shall, find fault with the conduct of those who have preceded me, and*  
*certainly*

*certainly much less with those who call for my advice, and give my judgment the preference.*

I shall conclude these remarks by observing, that in foreign nations, where, as I shall hereafter shew that (that particular branch, for which I am so well known, is every where distinguished as a noble profession of itself, entirely distinct and independant of every other branch of physic;) wheresoever I came, when once convinced that I was the man, I met with no opposition from my well educated brethren; but, on the contrary, each one thought himself happy in being the instrument of good to others, without expecting from me any other acknowledgment, than faithfully answering the confidence they reposed in me; and where shall we find stronger proofs of these truths, than the number of great princes and noble personages who have passed through my hands, in so many of the first courts in the world; and all must suppose, this *would* never have happened, had not the faculty, in the service of the sovereign, given the preference to my judgment; and

what, if possible, is yet a greater confirmation, the number of my pupils now scattered almost all over the face of the earth, the greater part of whom are raising large fortunes, and all pleased to own themselves wholly indebted to my labours.

Before I quit this subject, I must not omit to make some observations on the small pox, introductory to my speaking of the diseases of the eye thence arising, and I shall treat of them chiefly to shew how just it is in these nations, as well as in all other parts of the world, to consider the study and knowledge of the diseases of the eye, as a profession distinct and independent of every other part of physic.

Notwithstanding I have so much interest in discouraging inoculation, as the greater part of the diseases of the eye proceed from that distemper when natural; yet I favour that practice, and I believe no man has had such opportunities as myself of being acquainted, not only with the arguments for and against it, but of the



the different methods of inoculating and treating the patients in every nation, as well before as after—I am well acquainted with the errors in practice—have assisted numberless times at the inoculation of many great personages, in various parts of the world—seen the practice amongst the *Turks*, the *Georgians*, and in every country where this practice is allowed, without exception; and, I believe, no man has taken equal pains with myself to be instructed in all the advantages, as well as the disadvantages, in the exercise of it; I shall here only say, leaving the rest to a personal interview with those who incline to consult me on this subject, that I prefer the practice of the *Georgians* to all others; and that, amongst the prodigious number that I have attended, I do not remember to have met with one instance where the features in general suffered, or the eyes in particular received the least injury; and above all, I never knew one example to fail of the desired success, where the infection was thrown in their way into the blood; whereas, by the methods practised in these nations,

nations, the features sometimes are disordered by inoculation, the eyes often afflicted, and there are numberless instances where the attempts to give the infection have miscarried.

At length I am come to speak of the vast variety of disorders to which the eye is exposed from this dreadful infection, shall shew, *avoiding purposely all terms of art*, how, in the progress of the small pox, these complaints are brought on, which will furnish me with an opportunity of speaking of the excellency of that part of physic, that regards my particular profession, and how justly it deserves to be considered as distinct from every other, concluding with the means of avoiding these great and heavy evils.

When, in the course of this disease, the eye-lids close from the vicidity of the matter, naturally separated from the borders, and the tears confined between the eye-lids and globe, and being then hot from the subsisting fever, the consequence often is——first, with regard to their passage

page

sage in this state through the lacrimal canals, they excoriate their inner surface, whence follow tumefaction, inflammation, and often end in ulceration, from which is produced those many disorders, each one, though improperly known by the name of fistula lacrymalis; secondly, with regard to the eye-lids, from the tears in this state they are excoriated, and the effect sometimes is tumefaction and ulceration, leaving frequently little red spots on the borders of the eye-lids, sometimes also little hairs fall off from the ulceration, and the natural separation of the matter being prevented from passing by the borders of the eye-lids, they become thicker in consequence, and thus the lacrimal point, through which the tears should pass, being no longer in its place, the tears must fall over the eye-lids, and from their situation produce many troublesome complaints — The third class of the diseases of these parts from the small pox, regards the eye itself; for the tears in such a case, from their irritation, cause many unnatural supplies to be brought to the eye, namely, those vessels which



which naturally carry lymph, now carry blood, and often impure particles, and the latter being impelled into the first pellicule of the glass of the eye, there are frequently found in consequence various little white spots, followed often by ulcerations, always the imperfection, and sometimes the total loss of sight; And the fourth, and last class of the disorders of the eye, and of its contiguous parts arising from the small pox, are those that regard *the immediate organ of sight itself*; for all the vessels of the whole eye being extraordinarily filled from such a state and situation of the tears, the nerves of the coloured part of the eye, designed for the motions of the pupil, as well as those parts of the same nerves, in their progress by the optic nerve, must necessarily suffer pressure; whence follow a great number of disorders, called *weakness of sight*; the pupil becomes defective in its movements, and that part of the eye, called *immediate organ of sight*, necessarily suffers, and vision in consequence proportionally so—There are above a hundred different disorders of the eye, and its neighbouring parts,

parts, as appears by the various works I have published in so many languages, brought on by this dreadful disorder; and I appeal to all thinking men, whether the cure of such a prodigious variety of diseases; without speaking yet of a greater number to which the eye and its coverings are subject; is not a field large enough for the occupation of any one man; and how imprudent that man must be, who, *though in general practice, and his studies and business are divided into so many parts*, pretends to an equal knowledge in the theory, and cure of these disorders, with the man who has made this study the employment of his whole life, and who has directed his thoughts almost entirely to the improvement of it—Why, then, should a branch of physic, in its knowledge so extensive, in its practice so superlatively excellent, be blended with all the other branches, and thence necessarily share so small a part of the attention of a man in general practice; that it is impossible that he should do much to render it more perfect. Besides, I should have but little difficulty to prove, that there is no analogy between  
the

the diseases of the eye, and those of the body, with regard to the solids, and infinitely less so in their cure; for whosoever shall attempt to treat the eye, as other parts of the body, will not only certainly miscarry, but also bring on dreadful accidents; of which here follows one proof, amongst innumerable others that I could give: suppose a common inflammation in the hand, or in any of the extreme parts of the body, we can apply *discutions* or *repellants*, we can bring to matter, we can open with our lancet, and we can preserve the health of the part, but not in the eye, for all these things would end in its certain destruction—I shall conclude my remarks on this head, by observing, that from what I have said, I believe it plainly appears, that whosoever denies this branch of physic to be absolutely distinct and independant of every other, speaks, in my opinion, not only against his own conscience, but against the sense of all the world, in foreign nations, as well antients as moderns; and that since the diseases are so many, and so essentially different one from the other, and the knowledge of them



them so extensive, as well as difficult to obtain, and the operations above all so delicate, that a man must be born for that alone, who can ever hope to excel in the practice; I believe I may hence affirm, that my regular brethren, *on due consideration*, will admit of this distinction, and agree with the rest of mankind of the truth and justice of it. In the mean time, all, of whatsoever quality or degree, shall freely be witness's of my operations, be personally acquainted with my deeds; and it is on the event I fix my glory, it is there I rest all my future hopes of favour.

With regard to the means of avoiding the above dreadful evils, which arise from the small pox; it is enough to say, on this head, that there is a method of preventing them—That, at length, I have fixed my residence here, and should be happy in shewing, by this or any other part of my profession, *which regards the eye*, what I have acquired by my long practice, and how desirous I am, that the effects of it may prove conducive to render me deserving the care of the public.

Now

Now ready for the PRESS.

An universal treatise on the nature and cure of the disease in the eye, containing not only the practice of all of any eminency in every nation in *Europe*, who have more particularly applied to this most excellent branch of physick, but that of the author's, with all his new discoveries, whether by operation or otherwise, most faithfully related; the produce by much of the greatest experience in the cure of distempered eyes, of any in the age we live.

By the Chevalier JOHN TAYLOR, in Folio, *English*.

N. B. This work will also be published in *Latin, Folio*; thence 'tis presumed it will appear in all the *European* languages.

The faculty, and the learned in general, are invited to be personally acquainted with his manner of restoring sight, &c. and to see his *Apparatus*, a work of great labour; which contains all that concerns the eye, its beauties and defects; and of such use, as to have reduced the art of curing the diseases of the eye, into rules as certain as in any science whatsoever. A N

An Account of the LECTURES I have given in the several courts abroad, in the presence of crowned heads, and sovereign princes, in different languages; and in a stile calculated for all of learning and distinction.

1st, **O**N the arts of *preserving healthful Sight*, wherein I have shewn a method of pursuing those studies; so essential to our happiness, without ever being exposed to any of those dangerous defects, called *Weakness of Sight*.

2dly, On the nature and cure of the *Weakness of Sight*, shewing how they are brought on by application to reading, or fine needle-work; and that notwithstanding there are many examples, where they continue for years without any visible alteration; yet, as the natural consequence is a total loss of Sight, 'tis of the highest concern for those, who labour under those disorders, to apply in time for a remedy:—  
In these *Lectures* I speak of a remedy of



my own invention : the success of which has sufficiently appeared in almost every corner of *Europe*, amongst the greatest personages, and particularly in convents of *Nuns* and *Fryars*, of which there are few in all *Europe* but I have been in, and where these complaints are most frequent, on account of their great reading, and application to embroidery, and other fine works, as become their retired and religious lives.

And thirdly and lastly, On the nature of that defect, known by the name of *Squinting*. I have published several treatises on this subject abroad, and some with figures, and shewed, that one species at least of this disorder is easy of cure *with little or no pain*; of which I have many examples in various parts of the world; and that 'tis possible, by the theory I have laid down, that a method may be found out to cure every species of it.

T H E

THE  
L I F E, &c.

**I**N the course of my long travels; I was well known to the baron de Polnitz, author of the celebrated memoirs. — I followed him for many years; and was in every court, kingdom, province, state, and city, through which he passed; as the public has received the account he gives of his adventures with extraordinary applause, I cannot but be thence encouraged to hope for favour; and the more so, as that gentleman never saw but part of *Europe*: I have seen the whole. His travels were confined to *England, Holland, France, Germany, Swit-*  
F 2
zerland;

*zerland*, and *Italy*; whereas I have not only been in every part of these countries, — seen all that he has seen worthy the attention of a traveller—was in like manner presented at my arrival to every sovereign—admitted as he was into the assemblies of the most distinguished families in every court, and in every country—took part as he did of the amusements of the great—had the same opportunities he had of being personally known and well acquainted with the lives and characters of many in the highest stations, as well those noble persons he mentions, as others of equal rank: the few only excepted by death or change in offices, from the short distance between his passage and mine—but I have been in all *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Poland*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Russia*, and many other countries where he never was: in all these nations I have also seen all worthy a traveller's attention, was in all other parts of *Europe* presented at my arrival to every sovereign; received in like manner into the first assemblies, assisted

at



at the various amusements in the most illustrious houses, and being well acquainted with many languages, and happy in the knowledge of those spoken in every court, and having always had free access to the marchals tables, and sometimes to the sovereigns, I could not fail of being informed of numberless entertaining and interesting adventures, which have happened in the noblest families, to the greatest personages, amongst the courtiers, the favorites of the prince, the people, or of both.

Thus what the baron de *Polnitz* has seen and known in part of *Europe*, I have seen and known in every country in all *Europe*, without exception. Besides, I have been amongst the *Turks*, the *Tartars*, the *Hungarians*, the *Georgians*, the *Calmucks*, and other people, to all which that gentleman was an entire stranger; and what has greatly assisted in my present undertaking, is the occasion I have had, not only of being well instructed in the reli-

gion, government, customs and manners, of so many nations, and seen all the stupendous curiosities in every country, but have been well known to the most extraordinary persons, who have lived in any part of *Europe* in my time; and who have remarkably been the object of public attention. I have been also known personally to every man of distinguished character now living, or has lived in all *Europe*, in the present age, in every science, and in every part of useful knowledge. And lastly, and to complete all, there is not, nor has not been a minister of eminence in the days I have lived in any court of *Europe*, whether those in presence of the sovereign, or in foreign service; whether cardinals or nuncio's, whether those in or from the pontifical court, or in or from any other court, but to whom I have been personally known. — In the first class, or that of extraordinary persons: I have lived sometime with the only son of *Thomas Kouli Kan*, and am perfectly instructed in his father's history to his latest moments. I had the honour to travel for  
a long

a long time with prince don *Manuel*, third brother to the late king of *Portugal*, and am well acquainted with his adventures. I was also well known to the second brother, so famous for his deeds, when admiral *Norris* lay before *Lisbon*. I was well acquainted with the duke d'*Aveiro*, and particularly honoured with the friendship of the late marquis de *Tavora* and family, and perfectly instructed in the history of these two great men, to the time of their taking leave of this world. I was well known to *Theodore*, king of *Corfica*, have met him often in my travels, and am perfectly acquainted with his life and adventures. I was personally known to the late duke of *Wharton*, was with him when he wrote the paper named *the true Briton*; and well informed of all his adventures in *Spain*. I was known personally to the family of Mr. *Laws*, who was at the head of the *Mississippi* business; to Mr. *Knight*, who made so great a figure in the South Sea affair; to Mr. *Thompson*, who made himself so famous when secretary to the charitable corporation; and to a great many



many other singular characters, viz, to *Lametry*, the celebrated freethinker, author of *man a machine*, and other dangerous pieces; to col. *Chatres*, with whom I was often; to the late Mr. *Charles Ratcliff*, stiled abroad earl of *Derwentwater*; to prince St. *Severo*, of *Naples*, a most extraordinary genius,—a son of whom was under my care; and, in the same noble family, a young gentleman received his sight by my hands who was born blind, and now sees with all perfection;—to count de *Brau*, so famous in a late state affair at *Sweden*, and for which he lost his head,—this nobleman's son was also under my care for a defect of sight;—to count de *Belk*, a *Swede*; the present senator of *Rome*, and am perfectly acquainted with the particulars of his rise to that high dignity. I had the happiness also to be personally known to two of the most amiable ladies this age has produced, namely, lady *I——s*, and lady *M——s*, both graceful figures, of great abilities, and of the most pleasing address, both the sweetest

est pratlers, the prettiest reasoners, and the best judges of the charms of high life I ever saw; when I first beheld these wonders, gazed on their beauties, and my attention busied on admiring the order and delicacy of their discourse; I was no longer surprized that the one was believed to be in such high veneration with the father; the other said to be so respectfully honoured by the son: for were I commanded to seek the world for a lady, adorned with every accomplishment that man calls desirable in the sex, my judgment could only be determined, by finding their resemblance. The second class, namely, men of distinguished characters in war; I was personally known to prince *Henry of Prussia*, prince *Ferdinand of Brunswick*, to the hereditary prince, to prince *Xavier of Saxony*, the duke of *Berwick*, who lost his life at the siege of *Philipsburg*; to the late duke of *Ormand*, who was once under my care for a disorder in his eye; to marshal *Saxe, Lowendal*, and *Apraxin*, was daily with him in *Moscow*,  
and

and for whom I was charged with an important commission from the court of *Sweden*; to the marshals *Keith*, *Brown*, *Daun*, &c. was honoured at many of their tables, and with some their confidence and correspondence. I have also had the happiness to be well known to Sir *Robert Rich*, Bart. at present field-marshal in *England*, a son of whom was once under my care for a defect of sight, a gentleman possessed of every virtue that becomes the soldier and the man, and so singularly blessed in his descendants, that they are an ornament to this nation; this once was my patron and friend, and I hope yet preserves for me his powerful protection: it is to him alone I am indebted for that office I so long enjoyed in the late reign. In physic, *Boerhaave*, who continued me his correspondence and friendship to his latest hours: *Van Swieten*, with whom I am well acquainted: *Astruc*, *Chicoyneau*, *Haller*, &c. this last, in his writings, has taken extraordinary pains to recommend me to the favor of the public. In anatomy,



tomy, *Albinus*, *Morgagni*, in whose pre-  
 sence I was created doctor in chirurgery  
 in the university of *Padua*: *Winslow*, *Hain-  
 alt*, to both whom I was well known:  
*Hunter*, *Nicols*, *Monro*, *Brathwaite*, with  
 whom I sometime studied anatomy. In  
 surgery, *Morand*, *Petit*, *Garengot*, &c. and  
 all those of eminence in our own country.  
 In botany, I was well acquainted with the  
 celebrated *Linnaeus*, in *Upsal*, *Sweden*. In  
 my own way, and from whom I received  
 the first rudiments in the science I pro-  
 fess, *Woolhouse*, *St. Ives*, *Annel*, *Petit* the  
 physician, once my great protector; it was  
 this gentleman who recommended me and  
 my writings as worthy the concern of the  
 academy of sciences, and was the first who  
 engaged me to lay aside general practice,  
 and endeavour to be distinguished in that  
 branch, in which I have so long laboured  
 to be useful. In poetry, *La Fontain*, *Vol-  
 taire*, *Pope*, *Young*, *Gondoli*, and above all  
 the famous *Italian* poet, *Metastasio*, au-  
 thor of so many admirable operas; to vi-  
 sit whom only, I once travelled above one  
 hundred

hundred leagues, that I might say, in the story of my life, that no one man of any extraordinary excellence in all *Europe*, had escaped my personal knowledge. In painting, many of the greatest masters in various countries, particularly the celebrated Chevalier *Rysco*, said to be the first who now exists; and that inimitable genius of our own country, *Hogarth*, who may indeed be said to be alone amongst men. In music, *Farinelli*, with whom I was well acquainted both at *London* and *Madrid*; *Cinicini*, *Guardini*, *Pompiata*, and innumerable other voices.—In the third and last class, namely, the ministers of eminence, I was personally known to the late lord *Bakinbroke*, the first lord *Orford*, the cardinals *Fleury*, *De la Motte*, *Valantini*, *Albani*, who had once my advice for a defect of sight; the counts *Besluckes* and *Worenskoff*; the late and present great chancellor of *Russia*; the count *Cauntiz* and *Colorado*, the first minister at *Vienna*, and the last great chancellor of the empire; count *Brühl*, and count de *Lyna*, both of Saxony,

Saxony, the former first minister; the mother of the latter received her sight by my hands: Mr. Tytley, of Denmark; count Pannin, in Sweden; Mr. Wall, of Spain; and Sir Benjamin Keene, with whom I was well acquainted, and lived once in his house at Madrid; Sir Hanbury Williams, and Mr. Keith, the late and present minister at Russia. I was also well known to lord Tyrawley, at Lisbon, at a time when four very great personages of that court passed happily through my hands; the inquisitor general, of Coimbra; the lady mother to the dukes of Burganza; the count D'Alva, a favorite of the late king's; Don Aires de Saldinia, viceroy of Goa, who was to me indebted for the restoration of his sight, and by whom I was well instructed in the religion, government, custom, and manners of the people in that part of the world: earl of Waldegrave, and Van Hoyer, from England and Holland, at Paris; this last minister was also under my care for a defect of sight, with several others of equal rank in various courts.



courts. I have been honoured at almost all their tables, and with some their confidence and correspondence.

I have not only been personally known to every sovereign in all *Europe*, without exception; in some lodged in their palaces, and often conducted from palace to palace, in the equipage of the court: but I have held academical discourses in the science I profess, before all the crowned heads, and sovereign princes in *Europe*, viz. in presence of the late and present sovereign *Pontiff*; in the presence of the former, the father *Cremona*, general of the order of the school of piety, received his sight at my hands: the present emperor; the two reigning empresses; the late empress of *Charles* the 6th, and *Charles* the 7th; *Philip* the 5th of *Spain*, and his queen; *John* the 5th of *Portugal*, and his queen; the present kings of *Poland*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Sardinia*. I was also personally known to *George* the 1st, and *George* the 2d, of *Great Britain*; to the present kings of *France*,

*France, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, and Naples;* to three queens of *Spain*, all living at the same time, viz. the queen dowager of *Louis* the 1st, at *Paris*; of *Charles* the 2d, at *Bayonne*, and the then reigning queen. I have also held academical discourses in the science I profess, in the presence of the present queen of *Denmark* and *Sweden*; the late queens of *Great Britain, Poland, and Denmark*; before all the electors of the holy empire; don *Philip*, duke of *Parma*, and the late dutchess, first madame of *France*; the present great duke and dutches of *Russia*; the present duke of *Modena*, and all his court; the late prince and princess of *Orange*, the landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, for whom I was once consulted for a defect in sight; the duke and dutchess of *Holstein*, the latter was also under my care for a disorder of the eye; the arch-dutchess *Elizabeth*, sister to *Charles* the 6th, for whom I had the honour to be also consulted for a complaint of sight; the present arch-dutchess of *Austria*, when princess of *Parma*, and had the honour to be invited to a singular ceremony when  
that

that princess displayed many of her admirable qualities, in dancing, music, painting, &c. the princess *Elizabeth*, fourth daughter to the king of *Poland*, for whom I had the honour to be likewise consulted for a complaint in the eye; the prince of *Georgia*, at whose table I was often honoured; the princess of *Georgia*, who received her sight by my hands; the duke of *Mecklenburgh*, who also is to me indebted for the recovery of his sight; the dukes of *Holstein*, and *Wymer*, the doge of *Venice*, for all whom I had the honour to be consulted for some disorder of sight; the princess *Jussinia*, of *Rome*, and *Hatsfield*, of *Breslau*, both among the number of great personages, who are to me obliged for the restoration of their sight; the duke of *Lorraine*, brother to the present emperor, and the hereditary prince and princesses of every court, from almost all the above-mentioned sovereigns, whether pontifical, imperial, or royal, viz. as well the sovereign pontiff, as her imperial majesty, and other crowned heads and sovereign princes. I was always honoured at parting with a title (by patent) with magnificent presents,  
and



and other distinguished marks of benevolence and favour.— I was also presented and held academical discourses on the science I profess, and often honoured at the table of the princess of *Zerbst*, serene mother to the great dutchess of *Russia*, where was chiefly educated her royal highness the princess dowager of *Wales*.— Was charged with commissions for the Court of *Russia*, and received at parting a title (by patent) with magnificent presents.— I was in like manner honoured at the court of *Anspach*, where the late queen *Carolina* was chiefly educated; was often at the table with the duke and dutchess, and received also at parting a title (by patent) with magnificent presents.— I was yet more remarkably distinguished at the court of *Saxe-Gotha*, honoured often at the table of the serene brothers to the reigning dukes, and received at parting as from other courts a title (by patent) with magnificent presents, both from the dutchess and young princess.— In this court the first lady of the palace *passed thro' my hands for a defect of sight*.— In like manner I was honoured at the court of *Mech-*

C

*lenbourg,*

• *lenbourg, Brunswick, Bareith,* and almost every other court, as well those of crowned heads as sovereign princes.

Thus it appears, that I have held academical discourses on the science I profess, have been distinguished by titles, magnificent presents, and other marks of benevolence and favour by all the four sisters of the king of *Prussia*, viz. the queen of *Sweden*, the dutchesses of *Brunswick, Anspach, and Bareith*. I have been present at the making of bishops, and archbishops of both the *Roman* and the *Greek* church; been often at the table of the latter, and am well instructed in their lives and manners. I have been personally known to the generals of almost every religious order, on account of the academical discourses I so often gave at *Rome*, where the learned as well as the great so frequently resorted. I have been at the marrying of many *Georgian* princes, and have been present at the feasts given on these occasions. I have been in the vaults, and seen the tombs, not only of all the sovereigns, but those of distinguished

distinguished persons in the several nations of  
*Europe*. I have been in all the chief manu-  
 factories of *Europe*, viz. velvets, tapestry,  
 porcelain, &c. I have seen the most ad-  
 mirable grottos in shell-work in many na-  
 tions; been in almost all the academies  
 designed for the education of youth, riding,  
 fencing, &c. I am perfectly instructed in  
 the history and progress of inoculation, as  
 well before as since practised in these na-  
 tions;-- seen the manner of inoculating a-  
 mongst the *Georgians*, the *Turks*, &c. and  
 am well acquainted with all the arguments  
 for and against this practice.— Here I must  
 observe, that no private man hath suffered so  
 much as myself from this practice, because  
 most disorders of the eyes proceed from the  
 small-pox, and their numbers are much  
 greater from the natural, than when from  
 inoculation.— Thus my employ, which  
 was formerly the most advantageous, be-  
 cause amongst the great as well as the peo-  
 ple, is now chiefly amongst the latter.

Amongst the many great personages, whom  
 I have met from time to time in my long



travels—at *Geneva*, is the lord *Euston*; was with him at the table of the present prince of *Hesse Cassel*: At *Brunswick*, the son of the countess of *Yarmouth*, with whom I pass'd an evening, and esteem him one of the most accomplished youths of the age: At *Madrid* the duke *de Maine*, so remarkable for his being acknowledged legitimate by the clergy; but not by the court, his father marrying without the consent of the latter: At *Coimbra* in *Portugal*, the elder brother of the late duke *d' Aveiro*, (now living at *Florence*) who was obliged for an affair of gallantry (the particulars of which I am well acquainted with) to lose his eldership: 'Twas but a few days before that in my passage thro' the frontiers of *Spain* and *Portugal*, I was attacked in the night by a banditti, and robbed of effects to a great value, and with much difficulty escaped with life: This adventure gave cause to its being published in all the news papers in those days that I was assassinated, which was generally believed in this part of the world, till I returned to *England*.—At *Leghorn*, the present duke of *Bridgwater*, at a time that I had just restored

ed the fight of Mr. *Hariman*, one of the greatest bankers in all *Italy*: At *Turin*, the present earl of *Bristol*, now at *Madrid*, was well known to his father, and often at the table of his grand-father. At this court the brother of the present viceroy of *Sardinia* received his fight by my hands; the succeeding day, the king, the duke of *Savoy*, and all the royal family, honoured me with their presence at an academical discourse I held on the science I profess; and, from whom at parting, as from all the other sovereigns, I was distinguished by magnificent presents, and other marks of benevolence and favour.

At *Milan*, the count *Clarici*, one of the richest and most accomplished personages in all *Italy*. I was often at feasts given by this nobleman, who exceeded in delicacy and elegance what I ever saw out of a sovereign palace, the count *de Brubl* only excepted; both I have seen, on publick occasions, so adorned with diamonds that they have almost equalled the dress of the first sovereign in *Europe*, in a day of grand gala. At *Naples*, sir *William Stanhope*, brother to the  
present

present earl of *Chesterfield*, was at his table on my return from *Barry*, a city on the *Adriatick* sea, whither I had been called on a very extraordinary occasion, viz. several hundreds of the chief inhabitants of that city had lost their sight in a few hours, from some unaccountable infection in the air. It was but a few days after on my passage from *Naples* to *Rome*, whither I was called for to the princess *Justiniana*, a lady deprived of sight; that on entering the *Roman* territories, I was attacked after midnight, the boxes which were fastened to my coach were broke open, and I was robb'd of pictures of crown'd heads, incircled with brilliants, diamond rings, many gold boxes richly adorned, numberless instruments used in my profession of solid gold, and other precious effects, chiefly presents from sovereigns, exceeding in value thirty thousand *Roman* crowns; a principal servant of my own was in the secret, in what part these rich effects were placed; was at the head of this business, and made off to *Aleppo* in the habit of a priest, which was never known (notwithstanding all diligence) till of late, viz. by a  
*Turkey*



*Turkey English* merchant, now settled at *Chester*, who came from that part of the world, saw him at *Aleppo*, knew of his giving a picture of mine of the king of *Denmark* to a certain consul for his protection, which when with me, as were all the rest, encircled with brilliants; he came with him in the same ship from the *Levant*, and performed with him quarantine at the *Lazaretto* at *Leghorn*: This criminal thence escaped into *Bohemia*, his native country, and is not yet discovered.

Amongst the many great personages to whom I have been particularly known in my own country, were the duke of *Hamilton*, grandfather to the present; the late lord *Leven*, first commissioner in *Scotland*; the late earl of *Harrington*; the present earls of *Bath* and *Portmore*; the lady of the latter was once under my care for a complaint in the eye; and, above all, the late duke of *Richmond*, who with his dutchess honoured me with their presence at an academical discourse I held on the science I profess; and to whom I was so happy as to appear  
worthy

worthy of protection. Were I not so near home, and free to speak my sentiments of this noble personage, I would say amongst his many amiable qualities, that he was the greatest example of conjugal tenderness, that this, or perhaps any other age ever produced. — I have seen the first dutchess of *Marlborough*, was well known to general *Churchill*; was present at ending of the days of councillor *Lear*; and often saw the bishop of *Rocheſter* ſo famous in a ſtate buſineſs, in the reign of *George* the firſt. — Amongſt the lower claſs of offenders, I perſonally knew three of the moſt celebrated this age has produced, namely, *Jonatban Wild*, *Jack Shepherd*, and that wond'rous female named the *Rabbit Woman*; was by accident hearing trials at the *Old Baily*, and ſaw *Blake* cut the throat of the firſt; was at the trial of the ſecond, and at the detection of the impoſition of the third.

Amongſt the ſovereigns and great perſonages to whom I have addreſſed the various works that I have publiſhed in different languages, and in ſo many parts of the world,

world, and had the honour personally to present on the eye, and the art of restoring sight, one was to the late sovereign Pontiff, another to the late queen *Caroline*, a third to the present duke of *Parma*, a fourth to the present duke of *Modena*, a fifth to prince cardinal *Alexander Albani*, and a sixth and seventh to mess<sup>rs</sup>. *Chicouneau* and *Cervy*, the first physicians of the kings of *France* and *Spain*; the college of physicians at *Edinburgh*, and the rest to the most distinguished persons of learning and knowledge now existing. But to proceed, I have seen a vast variety of singular animals, such as dromedaries, camels, &c. and particularly at *Leipsick*, where a celebrated master of music, who had already arriv'd to his 88th year, received his sight by my hands; it is with this very man that the famous *Handel* was first educated, and with whom I once thought to have had the same success, having all circumstances in his favour, motions of the pupil, light, &c. but upon drawing the curtain, we found the bottom defective, from a paralytic disorder.

D

'Twas



'Twas about this time that Mr. *Owen*, the bookseller, at *Temple Bar*, *London*, was restored to the sight of his left eye by my hands; he had already pass'd through an operation in the other by that which is called the extraction of the Crystalline: the faults of this operation cannot appear more evident than in this case, for here there is an unequal cicatrix in the glass of the eye, the pupil is contracted and irregular in its form, and the sight almost useless from the absence of the crystalline, unless by a glass extremely convex:— whereas in the eye where my hand has pass'd, the glass maintains its healthful transparency, the pupil its natural figure, and the crystalline being preserved in the eye has useful sight without a glass, which cannot be from the other eye, and with a glass of not near the convexity of that used for the other, he sees with great perfection.

Amongst a prodigious variety of remarkable things that I have seen in the course of my long travels, I was present at the interment of the late empress of *Charles* the VI. and

vii. of the late king of *Sweden*, and of the late queen of *Denmark*. At *Oporto* I was present when in one night the river joining to that city rose near forty feet higher than usual, laid half the city under water, and by its extraordinary rapidity forced several ships in the harbour off to sea. At *Faro* in *Algarvey*, was present when some thousands of a certain fish as big as man were taken daily about a league off at sea; and what is very extraordinary, never found but fifteen or twenty days before Lent; 'tis with this fish that many of the chief convents of *Spain* are supplied during the religious season.

At *Madrid*, was present at all the superb feasts made in the year 1738, by the king and all the royal family, for the marriage of the king of *Spain*; was in all the palaces of the present king, and saw all the stupendous curiosities, and particularly those in the *Escorial*, and *St. Isle de Fonso*. At *Mittaw* in *Courland* saw the body of duke *Ferdinand*, who had been near forty years in his tomb, dress'd in ducal robes, rings on his fingers,

(if so they may be now called) and other ornaments as when living.

At *Moscow*, amongst a vast variety of stupendous curiosities, and on which I could write volumes, besides the crowns, the regalia, and the other treasures, we find the habit of the sovereign in every article as wore on the day of coronation, orderly preserved from one generation to another.— I saw the famous bell of thirty feet in height, and was present at an extraordinary religious ceremony of eight hours, where the sovereign as well as the people continued standing; was also present at the ceremony of baptizing, when many hundred children received this blessing on a certain day, by being dipp'd in a river through an opening made in the ice. 'Tis affirmed that in this vast city there are no less than forty times forty churches or chapels for divine service, all owing to an extraordinary devotion amongst rich people, having been formerly persuaded to take that road as the most certain to obtain a good place in *Paradise*. In this city a great number of palaces



laces of state criminals are permitted to fall piece by piece, with a view of reminding the living for ages, of the crimes of those who once possessed them, and 'tis hence, in part, that this capital is so defective in its buildings.

Here we see prodigious variety of excellent carriages called treneaus, those of the court of an extraordinary delicacy and magnificence, and are admirably contrived for this cold country: we find also here coaches of the sovereign of eight wheels, so well imagined as to move by force of horses with great ease. The vast riches in dress of the sovereign and the nobility, the number of princes as well from the neighbourhood of *Georgia*, as other countries who wait on the presence of the sovereign—the taste and singular delicacy in the interior ornaments of the palaces, cause this court to be by far the most magnificent in all *Europe*, if not in the world. Amongst the beauties in the dress of the apartments on public occasions, we find even the very walls admirably adorned with lights, and so well disposed as to

to have a most pleasing effect. At *Stockholm*, was present when there happened a most astonishing disorder in the brain of maid servants, viz. to murder young children with no other view but to punish by their absence, their parents or masters by being sent by the hands of justice into the other world. Was present at the execution of one of these remarkable criminals. This disorder continued for several months, and after various executions on this account the remedy was found, viz. by causing the offender, instead of marching, as was the custom, to death in a certain pomp, deck'd with flowers, ribbons, and attended by persons of credit, to be meanly dress'd and accompany'd by the most contemptible amongst the people. Amongst the treasures of this capital, I saw not only the arms taken from the *Czar* at the battle of *Narva*; but the very hat and gloves that *Charles* the 12th had on at the time he lost his life. I knew a lady in this city, who when near her time, on seeing her brother's house on fire at the late great conflagration, was so singularly affected as to be delivered a short time after of a  
 living

living child, that had every mark of an infant that had just been burnt in the fire; besides other astonishing circumstances was born without eyes; the place where the eyes should be, appearing as consumed by fire; on this account I was call'd a few hours after the birth of the infant, and at parting at *Stockholm* I left the child living.

At *Copenhagen* I saw an *Englishman*, once a captain of a ship, who had been formerly fourteen years confined in an iron cage, not so high as himself, and near forty years a prisoner for some crime of state in the days of *Charles the XII of Sweden*, when at war with *Denmark*; I was often with him and found him to have an excellent capacity, great knowledge of mankind, and spoke with judgment several languages.

At *Rome* I was present at that remarkable religious ceremony called the feast of *St. Peter*, the most magnificent of its kind in all *Europe*; seen in the devout season, in the churches of this metropolis, as well as in many others in *Italy*, various religious theatres,



theatres, wisely calculated to strengthen the faith, and to command obedience from the people.— If from me 'tis required how so great a good can be obtain'd by these figures, processions, and other parts of the dress of the church, I answer, that as the learned can have no conception of what these images are designed to represent without an idea of matter; we should not wonder that these pictures are regarded as essentials, to remind the people of the existence of those beings, of which these are called the copies; for here by the eye, the senses are affected, and a foundation already being laid of faith by infant education, the impressions are too strong to be easily removed by human reasoning: hence it is that the wisest in foreign nations so justly recommend extempore preaching, and addressing the passions and not the judgment; because all are affected by the former, and but few by the latter. Amongst innumerable spiritual processions, we observe one of the most remarkable, is that of young women to whom a charitable dote is yearly given, either to be nuns or to marry, and their choice is known  
by

by their dress. 'Tis very observable, that this is placed amongst the religious processions, notwithstanding, they this way discover, that the number is much greater for the temporal, than for the spiritual life.— In this holy city, a noble *Roman* desired my assistance for the restoration of his sight; I saw him, and declared that all appearances promised success; but unhappily for him he was blind, as well before, as at the time of marriage; his lady, whom he believed to have a delicate face, and other personal charms, opposed with great vehemency all attempts for his recovery, and gave amongst her many powerful arguments, that this alone was the way to deprive her of all domestic happiness. At length I examined her reasons, with such force of prudence, as to grant peace to her mind; by giving over the enterprize, and leaving her lord in *statu quo*.

'Twas about this Time that I was so remarkably honoured by the late sovereign Pontiff, and the Senate, the former by granting me several private audiences, con-

E

ferring

ferring on me titles, by patent, which immediately regarded his person and court; causing me to be received as a member in his corps of physicians, and other branches of learning and knowledge; and the latter declaring me by patent, as worthy the particular concern and protection of their illustrious body. At *Naples*, I saw that tremendous fiery mountain call'd *Visuvous*, and am well instructed in all its amazing operations.— In *Florence*, amongst an infinite variety of stupendious curiosities, on which alone may be wrote volumes, I saw that masterly work, representing all the different changes of the human body after death. At *Loretto*, I was present at a very singular religious feast, made on the arrival of the elector of *Cologne*;—here his serene highness with several *Italian* princes, and the chiefs of the fathers of that holy house, were present at an academical discourse I held on the science I profess, and from whom, as from all the other sovereigns, I received at parting, a title by patent, with magnificent presents, and other distinguished marks of favour and benevolence. At *Venice*, a  
young



young lady inclos'd in a sheet of lead, and the body after death without any external blemish; about ten days after, for some family reasons, the sheet of lead was again opened to view the corps, when many large worms were seen passing through different parts of her face and breast, which were already much disfigured. At *Bologne*, a young lady of great quality was under my care, from a very singular motive, viz. her admirer had given his heart to another, which so afflicted her mind, that by constant weeping, brought on a fluxion that ended in her loss of sight. At *Vercelli* in *Italy*, a young beauty of family, who hearing from her partner at an assembly many pleasing sayings, all tending to the delicate question, the impressions on her mind were so powerful from her innocence and goodness of heart, that she believed and became a conquest; but alas! after being some time persuaded to soon see a happy end to this supposed prelude, news arrived of her admirer's having long before dispos'd of both his heart and hand with many, tho' small yet, living witnesses; the consequence proved

the loss of her reason, and I saw her confin'd in a house design'd for persons thus afflicted. At the same place an *Italian* nobleman who believed himself blind, from a hypochondriac disorder, came to me for advice. I instantly agreed with him in opinion, (which is undoubtedly the best step towards a cure in these cases) in obedience to his request, I did something to his eyes, which he esteemed as an operation. I closed his eyes as usual, by bandage; in a few days after, before I set them at liberty, I prepared his mind for the good effects of my labours; finding his judgment ready for my design, I raised the bandage, prevail'd on him to believe; he did believe, was convinced he was restor'd, and return'd with joy to his own country.

Near *Pavia* in *Italy*, a countryman persuaded himself, by some unaccountable frenzy, that he saw the Virgin early on a summer's morning come from heaven, and being arriv'd at the surface of this terrestrial globe, rais'd one of her feet, and stamped with great anger on the earth, saying with

a loud and respectable voice, "*I'll punish you for all your sins*."— The mark of this spiritual foot being found, the clergy were call'd, and both acknowledged and approved of the miracle: the spot of ground where the Virgin left this mark of her displeasure, was immediately inclosed,—the good people came from all parts to be informed of the particulars of this great event, each one assisted to raise a temple in memory, a temple was rais'd, I saw it near completed, and am persuaded, that it is now so well finished, as not only to be greatly useful to pious souls, but to procure for great numbers of religious fathers, an admirable, tho' temporal support.

At *Sens*, I knew a lady of great quality in a nunnery, dress'd in the habit of the convent, who near forty years before had given her heart to a noble personage, and the holy ceremony appeared to be at hand, but the latter not knowing its value, gave offence by shewing some signs of tenderness to a rival:— the lady, with a view of punishing her inconstant admirer, took the veil,



veil,— the lover took courage, finished that business with another which she agreed to have had her share of ; from that instant her mind had been busied on her indiscretion ; had given no regard to the duties of her order, and discovered the nun only in her dress. In another convent in the same place, the sister of the late lord *Bolingbroke* was abbess, who was on a visit, and the same day I had with his Lordship a personal interview.

At *Toulouse*, was under the cathedral of that city, where dead bodies are so orderly placed, and so remarkably preserved.— At *Ulm* in *Germany*, I knew a young lady whose heart was so tender, as to want no spiritual aid to give grace to her proceedings, who was so successful in a little affair of gallantry, as to find her labours had not been in vain,—her father, who was neither tender nor delicate, treated in ill-becoming terms his beauteous daughter, with strange marks of his displeasure, in case of finding her in that state the people call *pregnant* :—the time arrived, when a living proof was resolved to appear, of the young lady's regard

gard for her admirer :-- the father hearing his lovely child busy in bringing a man into the world, repeated his threats,-- the daughter thro' fear of the infant's proclaiming its arrival by its little voice, resolved in her distress to close its mouth ; but continuing the experiment too long, *the babe gently gave up the ghost*,-- perceiving this, she, in her distraction opened the door,-- her father entering, she said with great composure, pointing to the dead infant, "*Father, behold my child,--- thou art the murderer !*"

At Mentz in Germany, I was present in a chapel of a female convent, which was richly adorn'd for the reception of a beautiful young novice, who was that day say'd to take the veil, fill'd with spectators ; the musick prepared,-- the spiritual father in his robes, and ready for the great sacrifice ; at length the delicate victim appeared with her eyes directed to the earth, and in her amiable face was painted a heart fill'd with innocence and sorrow,--- *on her head a crown of flowers*,--- her graceful person deck'd

deck'd with various splendid ornaments,  
 all judg'd essentials, as well to inspire inclination  
 for the deed, as to do honour to an  
 act of such a high and respectful concern;  
 her father, mother, friends and relations,  
 all present, to be witness of a resolution so  
 pious in an infant, who so early had discovered  
 the vanities of this world, as to judge  
 them all unworthy her care. The holy father  
 seated,—the parents design'd to present  
 her as an object, whose mind only look'd to-  
 wards heaven, led her to the altar with all  
 the pomp of a sovereign bride, *on her knees*  
*she fell,*—*her pretty head declin'd,* seem-  
 ing to refuse the sun to behold her grief;  
 all thus prepar'd, the lips of the father be-  
 gan to open, and with the voice of a man,  
 spoke unto her these tremendous words,  
 “ *Child, art thou come prepared to give thy-*  
 “ *self wholly unto the Lord?— art thou resol-*  
 “ *ved to be his spouse alone?— to lay aside all*  
 “ *temporal enjoyments for his sake only?*  
 Some moments pass'd, and the answer im-  
 patiently expected by the father and the peo-  
 ple; at last, raising by degrees *her charm-*  
*ing head,*—*her eyes half clos'd*—*her co-*  
*lour*



~~low~~ changed—her breath confused—  
~~her heart beating wild~~—in this distress,  
 in this despair—conscious of no guilt—  
 took courage, and, with a low, humble,  
 and obedient voice, thus answer'd : “ Fa-  
 “ ther, pity me—I am not that way  
 “ call'd—dear father, pity me—behold  
 “ on whom my eyes are fixed—look there,  
 “ father”—pointing to a comely youth,  
 spectator of these things—her ghostly  
 father amazed—her parents filled with  
 wonder, turned their heads and retired  
 —the nuns who were present, waiting  
 to embrace a new sister, flew to their ap-  
 partments in surprize—the company by  
 degrees dispersed, the music gave over, the  
 consequence was a temporal union, and all  
 the spiritual ornaments were laid aside for  
 another day.—

At *Franckfort* on the *Main*, a young  
 nobleman, in company with me, was sud-  
 denly seized with a paroxysm of tenderness  
 for a beauteous young female, then on the  
 theatre, busy in displaying her graces in a  
 dance ;—perceiving his great and affect-

F

ing

ing distress, and rightly judging of the cause, I told him that I had the happiness to be well acquainted with that beauty, and was so touched with his misfortune that, however unaccustomed I was to oblige young fellows on these occasions, I would so far assist in his relief as to introduce him to her acquaintance.—Next morning I fixed for the pleasing interview.—The time being come, just as I intended, the fair one, not expecting our visit, had not prepared her face—hence there appeared such an astonishing change from what we saw the preceding night, that it was difficult to believe her the same person.—My noble friend, beholding her in his state, almost instantly shewed signs of his recovery, and, without permitting even that morning to pass, I had the satisfaction to see him perfectly restored to his former tranquility.—

At *Prague*, a young libertine of distinction, who, having an aged father blind, was intrusted with the management of a large fortune, which he disposed of with great

great imprudence.—On my passage I was requested to draw the curtain from before his father's eyes, that he might behold his worthy child before he left the world. Finding but little delicacy in the son's conversation, and no great inclination that I should succeed in such an attempt, I judged that he wanted respect both to his father and myself, and being determined to shew him his error, —I took the veil from before his father's eyes, and soon enabled him to be that way a witness of the vices of his son.

At *Halstein*, a very great personage, after demanding my advice for his sight, occasionally talking of love affairs, told me, that he admired only the small and delicate lady, and that a female, composed of too much matter, in his opinion, was an object the most displeasing—and that he daily prayed to heaven, that in a wife, he might not that way be made unhappy.—Patience, Sir, said he, you'll soon perceive how the Lord has punished me.—This no sooner said, but a coach arrived at the door, which, tho' dragged by



six very strong horses, seemed to have been drawn with difficulty.—A lady, by the assistance of two high Dukes, *tall and stout men, so called in that country*, was lifted out, and by slow degrees brought forward.—On her appearing—behold, said he, that's the lady whom I have been just speaking off.—Mercy on me, added he, would you believe it!—That lady, three years since, I could have raised from the ground, by the strength of my own arm: but now, oh heaven! I interrupting him, respectfully told him, that he had probably forgot, that marriages are made above, and that no doubt 'twas decreed, that he should be the lord of that lady, as she was and as she is.—Indeed! said he,—and recovering by degrees his surprize, Lord, you forgot, Sir, that the matter is not the same that engaged my heart, tho' the same mind may be in the matter I now behold,—admitting I made both my choice, when together; they being no longer so from this change of the matter, if marriages are made in heaven—my

case

case clearly proves that there are some exceptions.

At *Deplitz* in *Bohemia*, a place not much unlike *Tunbridge*, where the people of all ranks resort to drink the waters,—an old rich batchelor, of 88 and no more, who, besides his having arrived to this age, which the world call perfect maturity, was visited by almost every disorder that afflict the human body,—dropfy, gout, gravel, stone, rupture, palsy, shortness of breath, cough, little less than half blind, more than half deaf, with many other of the like friendly attendants.—This curious, this singular figure, had his heart violently wounded by the charms of a beauty of sixteen, of a small fortune, and great virtues, whom he saw, or thought he saw, as he hobbled along the walks, supported by two High Dukes, *in the stile of the country*, in favour of his lower limbs.—His mind, from that instant, was so greatly disturbed, and his pain on this account so insupportable, as to take place of all his other sufferings.—To alleviate

ate his sorrows, he resolved to be conducted into the presence of the young innocent, and to boldly tell her to her face what wonders she had done.—At length, arrived within view of the lovely fair, whom he found seated at the tea-table with her brother—With his eyes half closed, part from age, and part from having so long beheld the follies of men,—after a slow, but respectful motion, with his head declined, his body curved, his arms supported, his legs tottering, and the whole man disturbed, when seated and every way kept from falling to the earth, his mouth gently opened, and raising his eyes towards the beauty with all circumstances of human modesty, Thus did he tell his grief:—Miss, mercy on me, miss,—thou art vastly handsome!——Sir, said the pretty child, interrupting the good old man, will you please to drink some tea?——No, says this much to be pitied lover, but with your leave I'll smoke a pipe:——a pipe was brought—a pipe was armed, and the lighted candle ready; and being himself willing



willing to set fire to the matter therein contained, received it in his right hand;—but, alas! on endeavouring to raise that hand, and direct it towards the pipe then in his left, from some sudden cause it stopped on the way—trembling and shaking with the rest of his amiable frame—his hand with the lighted candle thus suspended on the road between his knees and his chin;—in this strange position, raising his drooping head, and directing once more his eyes towards his beloved lady, seemingly lost in thought—he suddenly freed his left hand of the pipe, and directing it towards his watch-pocket, held forth that instrument of time and placed it on the table; this done, he directed the same hand towards his right, and gently took a ring from his little finger, slowly carried it towards the watch on the table, and left them together at a small distance one from the other;—he then called for his pipe, set fire to the tobacco, and smoked away like other men.—The lady, filled with amazement at these things, turned her dear, pretty,

pretty, tender, lovely eyes towards her brother, and discovered how much she wished to know from him what was meant by these doings.—At length, for a second time, the wounded lover opened his mouth with intention to continue his tragic tale—and thus he addressed the beautiful innocent :—Miss, thou art all sweetness—all softness—the most lovely, fairest, dearest, tenderest—mercy on me!—I gaze upon thee with raptures—with astonishment do I fix my eyes upon thee—for never did I behold so excellent a fair!—All perfection do I see in thee, thou ravishing, thou bewitching treasure—thou charmer of my heart.—Enough! enough! cried the pretty creature;—pray, Sir, speak to be understood—what means all this? Means! my little angel—means! my endearing, tender, engaging, delightful, transporting, pretty creature—means! I'll tell thee, my adorable, I'll tell thee;—doest thou see that watch?—doest thou observe that ring? Sir, replied this angelic figure, but I know not for what end it is placed on my table.—

Patience,

Patience, my turtle dove, says the good old man,——patience my gentlest, love-liest darling, adorable creature.——Oh, thou most perfect of thy sex! oh mercy!——I never made love—I am a stranger to the ways that lovers take to inspire the beloved with pity for their sufferings—a pain like this I never felt before.——Hear me, my soul's best wish—hear me—if in fifteen minutes——Oh give me your attention——take some compassion on me, and turn your thoughts my way——adding with broken sighs and voice confused——if in that short time, thou takest up that ring——oh, amazing excellence! dost thou understand me now?——I am not poor——I can make thee great——I can give thee a thousand and a thousand pretty things to make thee shine, if possible, greater than thou art.——I say again, dost thou understand me now?——The watch will tell us the time, and time will wait for no man.——In fifteen minutes my pipe will be out.——Mercy on me, I say again thou art wonderful handsome. This said, with a face filled with grief, he

G

gently



gently raised his head, and conducting with both his hands his pipe to his mouth, went on with smoaking, and discovered every circumstance of a languishing and despairing lover.——Turning every second minute his heavy and sorrowful eyes on the watch----then on the beauty, often reminding her in the most soft and tender terms, that the time advanced, that the fifteen minutes would soon be over---that his pipe would presently be out---that this time elapsed, he would beg pardon, and take himself away, and labour in her absence to forget his woes, ever concluding all his tender sayings, by crying, mercy on me! thou art the most engaging sweetness that ever saw the light.——The fifteen minutes drawing to an end, the young, the tender, the pretty infant, recovering by degrees her surprize at this extraordinary conduct of her lover, turned again and again her eyes towards her brother to learn his approbation. The last minute being near, she carried her pretty lovely hand towards the ring, and looking with amazement, alternately on her brother,

ther, and then on her lover.—No sooner had this little part of her tender form covered the ring, and declined a little towards the table, but with a sort of extacy raised it from the table.—The ravish'd lover, transported at the sight, let fall the pipe—slowly declined his body, and kiss'd, with the eagerness of a youthful admirer, her amiable hand. The business was instantly brought on the carpet—the next morning matters were agreed in all the external form, and the lady wanted nothing to complete her happiness but the death of her husband.

Before I proceed any farther with these little interesting, and I presume I may call entertaining tales, given in hopes to engage the attention of my reader---I judge proper to return to the chief subject of this work, which I quitted in the 19th page; namely, an historical account of what I have seen, that is worthy of attention, in the course of my long travels.—To return to *Russia*. I am well informed in all the great enterprizes of the late Czar, was

perfectly acquainted in that family, whose chief was employed to bring the eldest son named *Czarwitz*, from *Naples* to *Moscow* --- perfectly instructed in the great revolution in the year 1740, and personally known to the principals concerned in that great event.——In this court, a lady of the imperial blood, happily passed through my hands for a defect of sight; in consequence of which, I was remarkably honoured, as well by the sovereign as the nobility, and received at parting magnificent presents.——Among the treasures of this country, I must not omit to mention that stupendous work made by *Ruische*, and brought by the Czar from *Holland*---called the progress of the embryo and fetus in Utero, a work, in the opinion of judges, of immense value, and not to be equall'd in the world.——I have also seen in many cabinets, and more particularly that of this country, various, surprizing, preternatural productions, such as two bodies and one trunk, and two heads and one body, and innumerable others, some of which have even lived for some time after birth. Also in this country,



try, besides those extraordinary rich religious habits, which greatly exceed what are now in the world, being covered with the most precious stones, and all once in the possession of the *Greek* fathers. I saw some of those very elephants that *Thomas Kouli Kan*, once charged with the treasure that he had brought from the Great Mogul's country, and even some of that treasure did not escape my observation. One of these elephants, if credit may be given to the best tradition, and from people of undoubted authority, had already exceeded in age 400 years: I observed that the coat of this animal had all the appearances of the bark of a very old oaken tree.—I have also seen in the capital of this country, and what seems astonishing in these days, some hundreds of women, of every age, running naked in the field to cool themselves, after sweating in a hot room; and what was yet more extraordinary, I remarked that those amongst them who were advanced in years, carried a small branch of a tree, turned downwards, which they held before them, when they ran, as if they

they inclined to remind us of the old story of the fig-leaf, in the days of *Eve*. And, amongst a vast variety of other singularities of this vast empire, I was at the table of the brother and sister of the famous marshal *Munich*, who assured me that they had in their territories a dependant of their own, who had passed the age of the 128th year, walked without a stick, had sound judgment, and above all, which (in this nation must seem almost incredible) was married a few years before, and that there was a living witness in consequence; and as a proof that this good man did believe himself the father, he affirmed it in the name of that holy law, in which he was educated.—Amongst the many magnificent feasts in different courts, I have seen nothing to equal the *Greek* ceremony of the marriage of noble personages and the annual publick feasts in this country, particularly that where the empress, dressed in regimentals, honours her 300 guards by her presence at table. I assisted at one of these ceremonies, after being brought in a Treneau, by order of the court from *Petersburgh* to  
*Muscow*

*Muscow* in 61 hours; it was this adventure that gave rise to my being sent to *Siberia*, which was in all the public papers, and at that time generally believed. The sovereign of this country, who, for power, is undoubtedly the first lady in the world, may be truly said to be at least one of the first in all---having the finest person, the most happy address, and possessed, in my judgement, of every accomplishment that adorns the human mind.——But to proceed: I am perfectly instructed in the history of *Sweden*, as well before as since the death of *Charles* the 12th, to the present time. I saw the present king and queen crown'd, assisted at all the feasts on this occasion, and received at parting a title (by patent) with magnificent presents.---I am perfectly acquainted with the history of *Denmark*, to the present time; was remarkably honoured at that court, and at parting, as from preceding, was honoured with a title (by patent) and magnificent presents.——I am perfectly acquainted with the history of *Persia*, as well before as since the death of *Thomas Kouli Kan*.---Well informed



informed of the adventures of prince *Hercules*, was personally known to a minister he sent to *Moscow*, in his first attempt to conquer that country; and am instructed in the cruel manner of putting out the eyes of conquered princes, and of cutting away the eye-lids of the soldiers taken in war to make them unfit for service---I am no stranger to the history of *Georgia*, as well before as since the time of the king and court flying to the Czar for protection, on a difference with a neighbouring power. I am perfectly instructed in the history of *Poland*, have been at the great and small diet, and am well acquainted with all that concerns that assembly.---I have been at the table of almost every Prince-palatine, often lodged in their palaces, particularly prince *Radjuvil* and *Chartterisko*, the former was under my care for defect of sight.---And to the eldest son of the latter, so fam'd for an extraordinary genius, was well known from the beginning of his travels,---was for some time daily at his father's table, and saw the princess his daughter, then said to be design'd for that  
cele-

celebrated young man, who took the tour of *Scotland* in the years 1744-5. and am no stranger to the political reasons, why a disunion is so well preserved in the *Pollish* and *Persian* dominions—I could write many volumes on what I am well instructed of the history of *Italy*, *Portugal*, *Hungary*, *Germany*, *France*, and *Holland*——

I am perfectly acquainted with all that has happened remarkable for some ages in all these countries, and in every court therein contained to the present time——

I have been in all the chapels of sovereigns in *Europe*, as well those of the *Greek*, as the *Roman* church.——Seen all

the religious ornaments, as well for ordinary as extraordinary occasions; together with a prodigious variety of religious relicts; and have been present at the annual feasts, fixed for giving proofs of their miraculous power; have been at the canonization of new saints, assisted at the feasts, and heard in various languages the orations delivered on those occasions——

I am perfectly instructed in all the religious ceremonies of both the churches, as well ordinary as extraordinary——well ac-

G

quainted

quainted with the ceremony called Exorcism, for persons who are said to have a compact with the devil.—I have lived in many convents of fryars of different orders, been present at their creation to various degrees, and have assisted at numberless entertainments on those occasions; I have been in almost every female nunnery in all *Europe* (on account of my profession) and could write many volumes on the adventures of these religious beauties—I have been present at the making of nuns of almost every order, and assisted at the religious feasts given on those occasions—I have also been present at convents of both sexes, at annual feasts given in favour of the saint protector of each convent, and have heard in various languages the orations on those occasions; I am better instructed in the secret business of that respectable tribunal, named inquisition, than perhaps any man living, who is not a member of that holy society—I have been at an *auto de fé*, instructed as much as we are permitted to be instructed, in what passes at these acts—Seen all these, as well as innumerable other



ther spiritual professions, and assisted at the ceremony of burning the *Jews*, and other people who have dared to think different from the established church——

Have met with a very great variety of singular religious people, called *Pilgrims*, as well those amongst the great as the people——Seen *hermits* in various countries, and informed myself of their lives and conduct——I have known marvellous effects from the power of faith, in the cure of various diseases of the body, and, above all, a vast variety of extraordinary instances of the imagination of women. I have met with many singular beings in various parts, such as men not to exceed 24 inches in height, and others of eight feet, both in just proportion and sound judgment——And, in cold countries, I have seen men upwards of one hundred years of age, some who have hunted with great ease, and others who have done the common duty of a soldier——I have met, in various parts, some of those people called *Gypsies*, and am acquainted with their lives and manners——I am well instructed in the manner of marrying and burying, as

well amongst the people, as the great, in both the *Greek* and *Roman* church, and have often assisted on these occasions——

I have been present at the marriage of many of the greatest personages in various courts of both the one and the other religions, and have been present at the feasts on these occasions. ——

I have also assisted at all the annual feasts in every court in *Europe*, such as birthdays, coronation-days, &c.—I have been at the installation of knights of almost every order in *Europe*, perfectly instructed in the institution of each order, and have assisted at the feasts given on those occasions ——

I have been in almost all the cabinets of *Europe*, and seen all the antiquities, whether religious or otherwise, as well those belonging to the palaces of princes, as to private persons ; together with all the stupendous curiosities therein contained, whether natural or artificial, on which alone some cabinets would require volumes to describe——I have seen with great attention all the antiquities of *Rome*, the lady *Loretta* of *Florence*, of the city near *Naples*, called *Herculaneum*, and innumerable others in various nations——I have been

been in all the most celebrated galleries of painting, now existing in all *Europe*, as well those of *Rome*, *Florence*, *Dresden*, *Düsseldorf*, as every other in the palaces of princes, and in possession of particular persons, and seen the most celebrated statues living in many nations; I have also seen all the crowns and other regalia, together with the choicest treasures in every court and state in all *Europe*—been in the most celebrated bibliothèques in every nation, as well private as public, and seen all the amphitheatres now existing, viz. that of *Rome*, *Verona*, *Venice*, and above all, that in the new city of *Herculaneum*, near *Naples*; I have seen almost all the academies and universities in *Europe*, and have been from time to time received as a member, by *diplomas*, in several of the most celebrated; I have been also occasionally present at the taking various degrees in almost every branch of learning and knowledge—I have been in the *Vatican*, seen all worthy of attention there, and have been particularly instructed in the manner of electing a sovereign pontiff—I have seen what is called the *Golden Bull*, acquainted with all that



concerns the election of an emperor, and well informed of the most essential laws now subsisting in the empire—I have been present at innumerable extraordinary annual ceremonies in different nations, *viz.* the ceremony of marrying the doge of *Venice* to the Adriatic Sea, and of the sovereign pontiff receiving at *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, the present brought on a white horse from the king of *Naples*; I have been in all the manageries of wild beasts and birds, &c. in every court—seen all the studs of horses of sovereign princes—been in all the great hospitals in *Europe*, designed for persons in every distress—seen all the most celebrated synagogues of the *Jews*, assisted at numberless of their ceremonies, and am well instructed in their customs and manners—I have been present at the different feasts made at that season of the year, called the *Carnival*, as observed in all the nations in *Europe*, as well for the amusement of the sovereign as the people, and particularly those of *Rome*, *Venice*, and *Naples*; the first for its magnificence; the second for its singularity and extraordinary number of *masks* and curious dresses; and the last, from  
the

the three singular feasts designed for the amusement of the people, every seventh day, for three weeks successively. The first, a figure covered with a considerable quantity of flesh; the second, with a like quantity of fish; and the third, in like manner with bread: all which the people fall on with great rapidity, on a signal given, and each one takes his part.—

I have been also present at all the religious ceremonies of the church, as well the *Greek*, as the *Roman*, in that season of the year, called with us *Lent*; seen the various processions of penitents, some in masks, others scourging their bodies, others dragging heavy chains fastened to their legs, some with a great weight of iron on their shoulders, and some with swords pointing to their hearts, so orderly fixed, one by the side of the other, as to form the third of a circle; and lastly, we find others with their arms spread abroad, tied to a heavy piece of timber, bearing the whole on their shoulders; and, on a particular day, I have seen some covered with ashes, with something they call a crown of thorns on their heads, naked in their feet, and large ropes round their

wastes ; and others with ropes hung round their necks, with various other singular inventions, wisely contrived to punish the flesh, that the spirit may hereafter suffer less—I have seen all the various sorts of dress, not only of all the inhabitants in *Europe*, but those of many other countries—I have seen the manner of tilting, as in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and I am perfectly instructed in the manner of duelling in affairs of honour, as well in these, as in all the other nations through which I have passed—I have been at numberless feasts designed for the diversion of the sovereign, such as the *Tetè de toro*, or that, where is executed in a manner so singular, an art of killing bulls by striking them in a certain part of the neck with spears ; the *champion*, for this great business, being always a person of high rank, when the sovereign is present appearing in great pomp ; magnificently dressed, his attendants splendid and numerous, and the whole, on these extraordinary occasions, conducted with a sort of elegance, not easy to be described or conceived by any other nation—I have also been at various singular diversions designed for the amusement



amusement of the sovereign, viz. hunting sometimes the stag; at others, as in *Poland*, various sorts of wild beasts, and have assisted at the most extraordinary feasts of these sort, prepared for the great, which have happened in the present age. I have also been present at the most superb *operas* that have been made in our days, for the marriage of princes, and other extraordinary occasions—I have assisted at the most magnificent masquerades in various courts, present at the most extraordinary fireworks that have been in our days, and have seen numberless plays in different courts, where the princes of the court, sometime the sovereign, and none but the greatest personages represented—I have been in all the gardens of sovereign princes in *Europe*, as well that of *Harenhausen* in *Hanover*, as of every other; together with a prodigious variety amongst private persons; and have seen in that electorate, as well as in every other state and kingdom in *Europe*, all worthy the attention of a traveller—I have been in all the celebrated botanic gardens in every nation through which I have travelled;

velled ; and saw, at *Naples*, a certain plant,  
 and was assured, by very great authority,  
 that only on smelling would cause sudden  
 death—I was also informed, that it was  
 by this plant's communicating its qualities  
 to gloves, handkerchiefs, &c. that many  
 lost their lives ; and was farther told, that  
 a certain woman and her predecessors had  
 distilled a water from this plant, which,  
 according as it was more or less strong,  
 would bring the person who drank it sooner  
 or later to an end—This horrid criminal  
 was at length detected—I have seen the  
 most celebrated cabinets of medals, and  
 have also been in all the most noted ca-  
 binets of anatomical preparations in *Eu-  
 rope*, as well those belonging to particu-  
 lar states, academies, universities, and so-  
 cieties of the learned, as to particular per-  
 sons, and could write volumes on what I  
 have there seen ; and as general anatomy  
 was formerly many years my particular  
 study, having been under several of the  
 first masters then existing, I could not but  
 be well acquainted with the merit of such  
 labours ; I am well instructed in all  
 the various punishments for different  
 crimes,

crimes, as practised in every nation—  
 been present at the putting criminals to  
 death by various ways ; striking off heads,  
 of which there are different methods, in  
 different nations—breaking on the wheel,  
 &c. and am no stranger to many singular  
 methods of bringing offenders to an end,  
 such as impaling, hanging up in the air,  
 when living, by hooks fastened to the  
 ribs, burying alive with the head above  
 ground, immured between walls, and left  
 to starve to death, or forced to receive some  
 nourishment, lessening daily its quantity,  
 to bring the criminal later to an end; with  
 a view of augmenting the suplice; and  
 lastly, where the criminal was set naked  
 on a horse made of brass, there fastened  
 by chains, the horse filled with wood,  
 which being set on fire, the criminal re-  
 mained in this situation till burnt to death—  
 I was once present at the striking off a  
 noble criminal's head in *Sweden*, and ob-  
 served the tongue and lips in motion, as  
 they appeared to me, in his last moments  
 of life, for at least eight minutes after be-  
 ing separated from the body. And I was  
 at *Munich*, in *Germany*, an offender's head  
 struck



struck off, when in the action of walking, and observed one leg at least raised from its body, after the separation of the head; and many of the by-standers said, that that one leg was not only raised, but fixed on the ground, and followed by the other before the body fell, after the separation of the head.—I have also been present at many remarkable punishments, called less than death, &c. the knuet, the paddock, the strapard, when the criminal is raised in the air to a very great height, and let down suddenly, by which his shoulders at least are dislocated, and followed sometimes by lameness for life—I have seen the galleys in many nations, designed for the punishment of various crimes; I am well acquainted with the customs and manners of the people therein confined—I am also well instructed in the different ways of giving the torture to extort confessions; amongst many others, that called the *Reveille*, when the offender is suspended by ropes, both hands and feet, and the lowest bone of the back set on a spike, which support the weight of the whole body—Also that where the criminal

criminal is let down a deep well, his legs straightened by an instrument, and the whole body supported by ropes ; in this state water passes gently under the bottom of his feet, touching them as it passes, and at the same time some drops of water fall slowly, drop by drop, from a great height on his head : it is assured, that no man can continue in this last punishment above thirty minutes, but must necessarily expire, from the torment it occasions.—

I must not omit to mention, that I have seen the manner of embalming of great personages, also seen numbers in many countries of figures, called *mummies*, which are bodies shut up in wooden cases ; and am informed of the manner of sweating dead bodies, and of preserving them in consequence for ages, with little alteration, in figure, from what they were when they departed this life—I have seen the manner of exercising the troops in every state ; been present at the blessing of the *drapaux* in different countries ; been in almost all the garrisons in *Europe*, and seen the arsenals and instruments of war in every nation, as well those used by the ancients,

cients, as in our days — I have been honoured in the presence of that favorite monarch the king of *Prussia*, and been instructed in many admirable anecdotes of the life of that great prince — I am perfectly acquainted with the rise and progress of the present war — Well informed of all the arguments in favour of each party — Have passed in or near all the five armies — Was present at the raising of the army of the empire — Was in *Saxony* when hostilities began at *Leipsick* — Was near the seat of many battles at the time of action, was personally known to every commander in chief of each army, and am very well instructed in the most interesting circumstances through the whole course of the present war.

But to return to my adventures — In *Naples* I was present at that remarkable religious ceremony, called the proof of the power of St. *Janvier*, by the liquefaction of his blood; however easy this yearly miracle is to be accounted for, by calling in a very little human aid, it does here wonders, by keeping a great people in obedience,



dience, both to the church and state; and hence all these are admirable inventions, but can no where prove effectual, unless in countries where these happy prejudices are imbibed in youthful days—I have assisted amongst innumerable other spiritual feast days, designed to strengthen the faith of the people, and to preserve them in their duty, where the saint, called *Lusia*, so famous for curing defects of sight: a rival of this kind could not but deserve my attention.—Was present at an extraordinary feast of this saint, where many hundred blind people marched in procession, the greatest part I, *as a mortal*, should have declared incurable; however, this divine lady gives all hopes of cure, but I know not by what sins of the people that day no miracle appeared; on which I judged the next visit would have been to me, but I was happily advised not to attempt the cure of what the saint had refused; for it was better that people should continue in temporal darkness, than hazard the loss of the spiritual light, which would necessarily be the effect of my assistance, as that might probably less-

sen

sen that faith ; judged at least by their teachers ; so essential to their well being in the next world.

In *Rome*, at one of my private audiences with the late sovereign pontiff *Benedict the fourteenth*, from whom, as I have already said, I was so happy as to receive many very singular marks of benevolence and favour, amongst other things, the most holy father said to me, with great composure, *My Son*, would not you be very sorry if all eyes were like my eyes ? I, *says this great good man*, can see to read without glasses ; to which I most respectfully answered, that I should indeed be very sorry ; How, says the religious father ; because, said I, though heaven in making your holiness the great luminary of the church, and amongst other great blessings gave you good eyes, that you might see that all was right ; yet the same providence that made your holiness what you are, made me what I am, and knew that I must live ; and I most humbly hope, that your holiness will not blame me for praying for my daily bread.—To which the  
most

most holy father answered; these things, *my son*, concern this world only; to which I instantly most respectfully *replied*, it was for this world only that I have said these things; for here is my present business.

Being again returned to this metropolis, I believe it will be expected that I should take some notice of that celebrated *Roman* oration, that has been so much admired by so many nations, and has been turned into such variety of languages, and judged so well worthy the attention of the great and learned, though *delivered in my favour*. The delicacy and singularity of the stile of this piece will well excuse my giving here an extract of it; and though it is possible some may not judge it proper for me to intermix with a work of my own hand (the greatest part of which perhaps are men conscious of little worth) because we may here find colouring that looks like flattery; yet as none can deny, but every man wishes that all should think well of his deeds, I may from hence most certainly stand excused. Through fear then,

H

that



that I have of this already said too much, and that way discovered, that I am not entirely free from that which I with so much industry labour to avoid; I'll venture to give the substance of this pompous oration, well knowing, that in a cause like mine, advancing is the best way to obtain the means of an honourable retreat.

The orator in his first article has been pleased to say, that I am the man, who for so many years, and in so many nations of the world, has so much engaged the attention of the publick, for the great use and excellency of my labours. *It becomes me to make no other remarks on this article, than that I most respectfully leave it to my readers*—In the second, he says, that by my numerous writings, and in such variety of different languages, the many discoveries my long and great experience, and success in practice, in so many countries, will make my name dear in after-ages; and that, *'tis his opinion*, that the memory of me will be preserved in the highest esteem from generation to generation.

tion. To this I shall only say, if early, long, and indefatigable labours,—a desire to be a useful member of society——If to have employed the best care in such endeavours, can be said to deserve the love of the publick, I flatter myself, that part at least of this compliment, from the orator, cannot with truth be said to be misapplied——In his third article, after shewing the misery of blindness, by remarking, that since to be blind is to be dead amongst the living—That to be always in one continued night—To be shut from the light—To be deprived of all its sweets, is a state of all the most to be lamented; it follows, that the man who restores this invaluable sense, can never be sufficiently rewarded—That to restore sight, is to procure us a blessing that admits of no acknowledgment, that can equal the greatness of the service, concluding his eloge of my deeds, by adding, that the greatest personages—the poor—the rich—the religious societies, and cloystered persons of both sexes, of every rank, and in so many nations, are so sensible of their obligations to my labours, that they are daily sending up

prayers for my preservation ; concluding this article, that even those who came into the world strangers to the comforts of sight, are now, by my hands, numbered amongst the seeing, and are to me indebted for now beholding the glories of the sun—I *must confess, I am at a loss to know what remarks 'twill be expected that I should make on this article, 'tis the publick only must judge how far my success has answered this character—If granted, I may receive the compliments given in consequence, without discovering a want of prudence, which every good man would carefully avoid—*In the fifth article, the author says, that not only the greatest amongst the great, but the greatest amongst the learned, in the most celebrated societies now existing, have received me as a member in their different bodies, and given me, under their own hands and seals, the strongest testimony of their approbation, accompanied with every mark of favour and benevolence—*To this, the best answer must be by shewing his authority, and my readers here will find in the margins how far this article is just, by reading what the greatest princes on*  
*earth*



earth have said in my favour, besides numbers of the most celebrated societies of the learned: of the original of all which I am now in possession\*. In the sixth article, speaking of my great and amazing travels, he says, that my knowledge of men cannot but equal, if not exceed any other, because no man ever had an equal opportunity—Having had it in my power to be personally and properly known, not only to the sovereigns in all *Europe*, as well as to the greatest personages, but to the most distinguished men in the world, in every science, and in every part of useful knowledge—Appraising my education,

H 3

---

\* The sentiments of crowned heads, and sovereign princes, &c. all under their hands and seals, in favour of the enterprizes of the Chevalier J. TAYLOR, &c.

And first, that of the most holy father, the sovereign pontiff *Benedict* the fourteenth.

*Jeremiah de St. Lawrence*, &c. cardinal to the holy *Roman* empire, vice-chancellor and grand master to his holiness *Benedict* the fourteenth.

His holiness being willing to give to the Chevalier *de Taylor* a publick testimony of his regard, in consequence

tion, genius, industry, temperance, sobriety, and to sum up all, takes notice of a happiness, that, *he says*, I am well known to possess; namely, an extraordinary fluency of speech, and in telling my adventures with delicacy, fire and beauty, and that not only in the language of various nations, but in the stile, custom, and manner of so many different people—*With regard to my remarks on this article, I believe I shall not err if I agree with the author, that certainly no man was ever furnished with equal opportunities as myself, to acquire knowledge in men and things, of which I presume I have given sufficient testimonies, in what I have already wrote in this work—As to the latter part, the truth is known only to those who are acquainted with me, and to those who are not, it never can be known—*But here follows the delicacy of the Roman  
man

---

sequence of his singular and extraordinary ability, in the noble art of restoring sight, and of removing its various defects, in examples of so many sovereign princes, who have so remarkably distinguished him, and judged him worthy of their care and esteem—The numberless instances he has given of his success,  
with

*man* stile in this piece ; for after the orator has said all these things in favour of my cause, thus does he conclude—Shall virtues like these pass unregarded—Shall it be said, in after-ages, that a prodigy like this has breathed within our walls, and that we forgot to make a memorandum to posterity that such things were—*No, it must not be*—Let us then tell our children, and our children's children, that such a man we once had amongst us—Let us renew that excellent and ancient custom, that shall make his name with us immortal—Let us all lay our hands to our hearts—Let us cry aloud with one united voice—Behold a new citizen of this great mistress of the world—And let us proclaim this our publick act to all the inhabitants of the earth, in the name, and with the voice of the senate and people.

H 4

It

---

with such variety of different persons, in this our holy city, has made him appear well deserving of favour ; and that all may know how much the sovereign pontiff esteem such useful members of society—It is his holiness's pleasure, and in obedience to his supreme commands, we grant these letters patents,  
signed



It is time now that I should continue my adventures, and I flatter myself, that my readers will find sufficient, in what follows, to make them ample satisfaction for the time I have employed in matters that so nearly concern myself; before I begin to relate my adventures in courts, and amongst persons of high life, I must beg leave to observe, that I am too well acquainted with mankind, not to know that it will not become me to mention names, either of the persons or courts, where things have been transacted, because I well remember, that the baron *de Polnitz*, to whom I call myself a successor, though my travels have vastly exceeded his, exposed himself to numberless

---

signed with our hands, and sealed with our arms apostolick; declaring the said Chevalier *de Taylor*, by special authority of his holiness *Ophthalmiater*—Pontifical, with all the immunities thereunto belonging—Given at *Rome*, in our apostolical palace of *Quirenal*—this 14th day of *September*, 1754.

Loc. Sig.

J. Card. Collonna, P. M.

Pet. P. Nardim, Sec.

The

less dangers on this account; I shall only say, on that head, that each fact I shall hereafter relate is religiously true, and that the publick is to me only indebted for the dress, and for my relation of them. However, thus far I may venture to add on this subject, that it is not impossible but some of high rank, who may read these sheets, will hereafter do me the honour to acknowledge, that there are many worse painters than myself.

By the preceding part of this work it appears, that, in the north, I have been in the courts of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, in the imperial court of *Russia*, and amongst numberless *Georgian* princes in that part of the world—That, in the south, I have been in the courts of *Portugal* and *Spain*, and in the palaces of almost all the grantees

---

The sentiments of her imperial majesty of the holy  
*Roman* empire, &c. &c. &c.

We, &c. &c. &c. Are desirous of its being known to all, by these our letters patents,—That the Chevalier *de Taylor* has appeared to us well worthy our imperial regard, in consequence of his singular capacity

dees in these nations, as well as in those belonging to the sovereign.—That, in the center of *Europe*, besides our own court, I have been in that of *France*, *Prussia*, *Poland*, *Naples*, *Sardinia*, the imperial court of *Vienna*, and above all, the pontifical court : in the courts of all the electors, as well as those of every other court of the holy *Roman* empire ; also in the courts of *Parma* and *Modena* ; in the palaces of all the princes and chief *Palatines* in *Poland* ; and having, as it has been shewn, been presented, and consequently am personally known to every sovereign, without exception ; it follows, that I have been known to the kings of *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Prussia*, *Poland*, *Naples*, *Sardinia*, to the two empresses, and to sum up all, and above all, in the language abroad, that of the

---

city and success, in what he professes ; the many instances of his ability amongst our subjects, in our imperial residence, has made him dear to many, and so recommended him to our imperial favour, that, in example to the king of *Great Britain*, and other great princes, we have made choice of him for our ophthalmiater,



the sovereign pontiff; also to all the royal consorts, and their successors; to their ministers, courtiers, and other great personages, their attendants; in like manner to all the electors, sovereign princes of every nation, their ministers, courtiers, and other great personages, their attendants.

Before I proceed on this admirable subject, I believe it will be expected of me, as a *courtier*, that I should give my thoughts on the art of pleasing, as being so essential to the happiness of man, though so little known, and much less practised, but amongst the great, and persons of high life, by discovering in myself some judgment in this useful knowledge; I cannot fail of throwing such a lustre on many of my adventures, as to engage at least the noblest part of my readers; with  
this

---

miater, imperial and royal; and 'tis our pleasure, that the said Chevalier *John de Taylor* may be so regarded by all, and that he may enjoy all those advantages that belong to this dignity——In faith of which, we have commanded, that to these letters patents may be affixed the seal of our imperial chancery;

this view I observe, that the art of pleasing may be included in one sentence; namely, in *shewing the person we are with to advantage*; I would say, the person we desire more particularly to please; for as we all wish that each one should think well of our deeds, and no person, of whatsoever quality, age, or sex, but is pleased to be painted in an advantageous light; that painter, who gives an agreeable likeness to ourselves, cannot but command our esteem; not in fact because we admire the painter, but because we like ourselves, and pleased to find others in our own opinion; the great art then is, to judge rightly of the capacity of the person, whose favour we wish to obtain, so that we do not paint our thoughts in a manner too gross to be believed; for it is at least on the *appearances* of truth that all our hopes depend.

This

---

cery; Given at our court the 14th day of *September*, in the year 1750—By command of her imperial majesty.

L. S.

T. I. B.

This rule is so certain with all mankind, that a man of genius, education, and happy address, can never miscarry, provided that he has the liberty of talking or writing to the person he wishes to please; and with regard to the fair, to gain the esteem of whom, the knowledge of this study is so essentially necessary, as their faith cannot but be greater than man's, from their education and natural tendency to good; it being a received opinion amongst all just men, that they err not by following their own will, but by that of others. This admitted, (of which I presume no man in his senses can doubt) it is easy to perceive, that the whole art here consists in engaging so much the attention, on any favorite topic, as to disable them at will to call their reason to  
their

---

The sentiments of his majesty the king of *Great Britain.*

These are to certify, whom it may concern, that by virtue of a warrant to me directed from his grace the duke of *Grafton*, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, I have sworn and admitted Dr. *John Taylor*



their aid, a practice too well known amongst men of genius and address, and of itself excellent amongst men of honour, but dreadful when practised by bad men : because, to speak their own language, to be understood too soon is dangerous, and that, by labouring not to be understood, they warm the brain by unintelligible ideas, and excite a desire in the heart to know the cause ; adding, that not being understood is keeping the argument alive ; and in hopes of being more intelligible, our presence is again permitted, and pursuing thus the same road, in busying the attention, without the judgment, we (in the phrase of the wits) unhinge their reason, and leaving nothing but their faith for their defence ; they become believers, and they surrender to us with gladness the conquest.

Fearing

---

*lor* (now Chevalier *John Taylor*) into the place and quality of oculist, and operator of the eyes in ordinary to his majesty, to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said place ; together with all rights, profits, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging. Given under

Fearing that what I have said of the natural tendency of the fair to good, may by some be called in doubt—Before I proceed, I must beg leave to give the most powerful testimony of this truth, that can possibly enter the imagination of man, I mean the conduct of our first mother—When that excellent lady was with her lord, her heart filled with innocence, her mind with joy, when all with her was peace and comfort, may it not be presumed that she addressed this happy, this blessed man, one morning, in that first garden of the world, *to this, or the like effect*; Thou soul's treasure, thou dearest object of my wishes, thou darling, thou idol of my heart; permit me, my love, permit me, I pray thee, whilst thou art

---

under my hand and seal this 21st day of *May*, 1736.  
in the ninth year of his majesty's reign.

H. Bellenden.

Gentleman usher,  
daily waiter.

The

art busy in obeying the commands of our master, that I take a little walk in this beauteous garden, to admire the works of heaven; least, by being always near thee, the tenderness I know thou hast for me, should call thine attention from that labour thou art commanded to pursue: be assured, *says this beauteous*, this innocent, this adorable lady, this absence will deprive me of the greatest of all human enjoyments; for no happiness for me like thy dear presence; but certain it is, that it becomes me better to lose the joy of gazing upon thee, than that thou should'st neglect the duty of the day; to which her dear, happy, loving lord replied, thou engaging softness — thou charming partner of my life — half of myself — my very self; for indeed without thee I am not myself;  
how

---

The sentiments of his majesty the king of *Poland*,  
elector of *Saxony*, &c.

We, *Augustus* the third, king of *Poland*, great duke of *Luthania*, &c. hereditary prince of *Saxony*, prince electoral, &c.

Be it known to all, by these presents, that our immediate councils of state having represented to us, that the Chevalier *de Taylor*, who has been some time



How can I support one moment thy absence from me, thou art given me to alleviate the pains of life, to partake with me in all; and, believe me, so dearly do I love thee, that methinks all with me is well when thou art by; I dare not, my life, I dare not, my soul's delight, my sweet companion, my better half, I dare not venture thee in this garden alone; remember that I am thy guardian angel, formed to protect thy virtues, and secure thee from all harm; who knows, but by being alone in this garden, something may disturb thy peace, and rob me of thy love; to which this first and most amiable of her sex, answered, my heart's dear, my life, my husband, thou forgettest that in this garden there is none of thy likeness, and what should please my eye unless it is thy resemblance; in this last sentence

I

all

---

time resident in this capital of our kingdom, and who, from his extraordinary knowledge in the cure of defective sight, has been declared, in consequence of his singular merit of ophthalmiater, as well to her Imperial Majesty, the king of *Great Britain*, as other crowned heads; and being well informed of number-

less

all objection ceased; her lord, and her lover, was here convinced, that he should err, did he any longer oppose a desire in itself so innocent, and from a motive so well worthy of praise; both instantly agreed in opinion; they fixed their eyes on each other, with all the appearances of the most languishing lovers, with looks filled with sorrow and despair, with broken sighs, with every mark of tenderness and affection; they slowly turned their heads away and parted: the sovereign lord of her wishes remained at his work, and his dearest and best beloved lady, wandered in the garden, always remembering the blessing she had left behind, in her husband, and that every beauty she there discovered, served only to shew his greatness, as being at the head of all, and consequently more worthy

---

less instances of his success with our subjects of this nation, and having ever made it our chief study to encourage the virtues of men of distinguished eminency of what kind soever; we having taken these things into our royal consideration, have thought proper to declare, and we do declare, by these letters

thy her love. At length, when filled with these pretty thoughts, a little living figure met her in her way, and addressed her in the voice of her lord, in *words to this effect*; dear, beauteous, lovely lady, stop for a moment and hear me speak; the delicate fair one, filled with amazement, fixed her eyes upon it, and seemed for a time to be lost in thought; but recovering by degrees her surprize, with all gentleness, with all becoming meekness and regard, demanded of this wretched figure, how camest thou by this wonderful power of speech? to which this enemy of heaven, *too well known in history to require my saying more*, told a tale in a style filled with so much eloquence, and with such appearances of truth, that it could not fail of commanding all her attention.—“ Shall I, says she,

I 2

in

---

letters patents, the said Chevalier *John de Taylor*, ophthalmiater, to our person, and to our court, as well for this kingdom, as to our hereditary estates in *Saxony*; and it is our royal will and pleasure, that the said Chevalier *John de Taylor* should be regarded as such, by all our subjects, and that he should take  
immediate



in her own heart, lose an opportunity so essential to the well being of my dearest lord——My lord, said she again! myself I mean, for we are but one in thought, in wish, in every desire——Therefore my lord is myself, and I he; will not then this other half, this other self blame me, should I neglect this blest occasion: should I return into his adored presence without this knowledge, he may indeed be angry, and how shall I hereafter hope for peace, when I reflect, that I have lost what I never may find again; that I have lost the means of knowing this great secret, which by knowing, and by giving to this dear partner of my life, adding this knowledge to his charming figure, he will then remain the lord of all. — For me, says she, to live conscious through my own fault, that there is a being wiser than my

---

immediate possession of all the privileges and prerogatives thereunto belonging; and it is also our will and pleasure, that this our royal favour may be every where strictly observed in our dominions, particularly by the magnificent lords, the marshal, the chancellor, and the other great officers in our kingdom, in the great

my lord, and I know not where, the very thought carries horror!—No, this must never be, I should indeed be unworthy so amiable a lover, so excellent a husband, did I charge my soul with such guilt." Thus we clearly perceive, that it was not from any wild curiosity, as many amongst the unthinking have believed, but a resolution taken after the justest reasoning, that ever entered the imagination of her sex. If then this beauteous, this delightful lady erred by acquiring this knowledge, she erred not from her own judgment; as I have said above, but by following the counsel of others; and her abundant love and duty to her lord and husband; and however lamentable her possession of this knowledge, may have proved to her successors she in all was innocent, and stands in all excused. ——— If then, in our first mother,

I 3

ther,

---

great dutchy of *Luthania*, and in our hereditary dominions; and, for these reasons, we have signed these letters patents, with our proper hand, and we have fixed to the same the great seal of our court. Given in the grand chancery of *Warsaw*, the 12th day of *September*, 1752, and of our reign the 18th.

L. S.

Augustus Rex.

An

ther, such virtues are so evident, where lives that wretch who dares presume to doubt of the continuance of them in all the female world.

But to return to what I have said above, with regard to the art of pleasing, amongst the courtiers and persons of high life, the rules would be the same even amongst the lower class of people, had they a capacity equal to such an undertaking; namely—To judge rightly of the person they want to please, it being certain that it is on this account alone that we find such dreadful disunions amongst them. For by their ignorance, in what we call political life, they cannot play the card that all must play who wish to gain the heart, they have no government over their passions, they cannot conceal their thoughts,  
a know-

---

And below, letters patents given in favour of the Chevalier *de Taylor*, from the chancery of his excellence the count *de Konfskie*, great chancellor of this kingdom, &c.

A. Dalbart Dakouski, secretary to the great chancellor of this kingdom.

The



*a knowledge so essential in the art of pleasing, and so necessary to the happiness of man; but each one, at the same time, labours to excel in judgment; this is the undoubted reason why common people are seldom pleasing, even to those of their own rank, and why we find so many dreadful quarrels amongst them, from being rarely pleased themselves, and yet more rarely pleasing to others,*

I could talk whole days on this most interesting and delightful subject, and I believe all who know me, will agree, that such have been my opportunities to acquire knowledge this way, and such is my acquaintance with men and things, that on this topic I could furnish a perpetual variety; but it becomes me here to put a period, lest I should betray the novice,

I 4

not

The sentiments of his majesty the king of *Denmark, Norway, &c.*

We, *Frederick the Vth, king of Denmark, Norway, &c. &c. &c.*

We hereby make it known to all, that being arrived in our court Chevalier *John de Taylor*, and having

not the master, *in the art of pleasing*; for by saying too much upon it, however, in my own judgment, entertaining, the effect with some, may not equal my desire, and with all such I cannot hope to please; and consequently lose with them, what I labour with all to obtain. I must yet add, that two excellent purposes must necessarily follow my observations.—The one; I have given matter to exercise the wit of many of my readers; the other, it is possible, I may have excited the curiosity of the best judges of men amongst the learned to know me personally; to hear me speak in defence of what I have said, and thence enable me to shew the justness of my theory, in this art, by my practice in the exercise of it.

Not-

---

ing given the most authentic proofs, in this our royal residence, of his great and extraordinary abilities, in removing from the eyes those complaints to which they are subject, and of restoring with uncommon facility to sight those who are deprived of it; and as many of our subjects have been restored to this blessing by his care, and having ourselves seen with pleasure his cu-  
rious

Notwithstanding what I have said already on the art of pleasing, I cannot quit this important topic, without taking notice of one, amongst the number, practised abroad, and judged necessary to this desirable end, I mean that of *painting the natural face*; for me, I declare in favour of this custom, and I have many arguments in support of my cause, and have not yet learned one reasonable one against it. To begin then *in my own way*, the first sense to be pleased is undoubtedly the sight, for when that sense is offended, we have ever found it difficult to keep the other in good humour; we see it amongst publick speakers on the stage, and we observe it in a thousand occurrences in life; if to this we add, that since all agree the first impressions are most lasting,

we

---

rious machines that he employs on these occasions, and heard his reasons for their use in this his most excellent profession—for these reasons we have thought proper to appoint, by these letters patents, the said Chevalier *John de Taylor*, ophthalmiater, to our person and court, and it is our royal pleasure, that the

seal



we cannot wonder at the marvellous advantages of this practice of the fair ; for all know, *who set a true value on their charms*, that on receiving their figure at the bottom of the eye, if the sight is thence pleased, and our reason from this agreeable surprize, however little retired from its empire—the guard is gone from our hearts — the door is left open, the beauty takes possession, and it is not easy to persuade her to retire : there she fixes her throne, there she commands, and the whole man from that instant is obedient to her will : hence, in my opinion, it follows, that as the reign of beauty is but short, if the fair can lengthen that reign, by means so easy, they are highly to be commended ; I shall conclude my remarks on this subject, by adding, that I have ever observed, that in those nations

---

seal of our grand chancery may be affixed thereto, as testimony of these our commands. Given in our royal residence at *Copenhagen*, this 31st day of *July*, 1751, by the express commands of his majesty.

L. S.

A. Count de Berchentin.

The

ons where this custom is followed, the beauties are much longer happy than where it is not practised; and if I should be asked my reasons, I give this for answer, because they longer inspire us with tender ideas in their favour; their personal charms must excite in proportion our attention, and in consequence command from us longer that respect and regard so essential to their happiness.

Having said thus much on the art of pleasing in general, it possibly may be expected from me to shew how particularly necessary this knowledge is to persons in the married state—Being asked, in one of the politest assemblies abroad, my thoughts on this subject, supposing myself on a way to be a purchaser for life, I gave this answer—Before I would propose the delicate

---

The sentiments of his majesty the king of Sweden,  
of *Vandoles*, &c.

We, *Adolfus Frederick*, king of Sweden, of *Vandoles*,  
&c. &c. &c. Being informed of the rare and uncommon virtue of the Chevalier *John de Taylor*, in the cure of complaints of the eyes, and having received,  
from

licate question, I would play with words, in the presence of the lady I admired, in such a manner, as to oblige her to betray to me the force of her genius, and the state of every passion in her soul : a work for me of very little time ; and I believe for any man who has had the same opportunities : when thus I am acquainted with all the virtues of her mind, and in general, all that regards her understanding ; I then proceed to paint her to herself from what I have discovered ; adding such beauties and strength to the colouring, that she shall at length be so pleased with her own likeness, as to grant me her attention : which, by degrees, I will so engage from the love she bears herself, that she shall be reduced to the absolute necessity to submit her judgment to mine, and agree with me in opinion.—The prize  
my

---

from undoubted authority, various accounts of his success since his arrival in our court, and seen ourselves his curious *apparatus*, and heard his reasons for their use in an art so noble and so important to man ; we, to shew him our royal favour, and being willing that he should this way augment that reputation he has so  
long



my own, here follows the trial of the justness of the conduct, and the goodness of the heart of both: for, as in the ordinary phrase, the tables are now changed, and I, who was in the state of a petitioner, am now become that of a commander; this preheminance she must by time discover to be my right—Subordination must be observed in every house, and however tender, endearing, and respectful I would wish ever to appear to this companion of my life, however desirous I should be, to be the instrument of the happiness of the lady I have thus chosen from all the world, as the most deserving my love—yet such is the nature of our sex, within our own walls, we cannot help to esteem ourselves as the lords of the manor, and all the comfort of our lives depend on our exercising this power with

---

long acquired, we have been graciously pleased to declare the said Chevalier *John de Taylor*, by these letters patents, ophthalmiater, to our person and court, and it is our royal pleasure, that he should enjoy all the privileges and immunities annexed this dignity.

In

with meekness, and with gentleness, always remembering that I promised to be her guardian and protector, and that it is my interest and my duty never to break my word. To perfect this plan so essential to our well-being, I may yet add; that to be compleatly happy, the husband should live with the lover, and the lover, and the beloved, should never appear to each other, but in one mind: not forgetting that she and himself can have but one true friend under the sun, she should be his, and he hers, every other of whatsoever denomination must have some end to serve, abstracted from theirs—but they can have none——And must not that man be an enemy to himself, who would not make it his first care to procure the content of that being on which his own so evidently depends.

---

In faith of which we have subscribed these presents with our proper hand, and we have commanded to be put to this instrument the seal of our chancery. Given at our royal court at *Stockholm*, the 22d day of *October*, 1751.

L. S.

Adolfus Frederick,  
Below Lewis Manderstrom.

The

depends. The golden rule is this, let both resolve, *that all each says, or does, is right*—To this let none object, for it is by this alone we can ever hope to say, with truth, that no loss of health or beauty, no change, by age, will deprive us of their love, nor them of ours, but that all our days will be those of peace.

I cannot yet leave this subject, *on the art of pleasing*, without adding a few remarks on that knowledge, for which I have been so many years distinguished in foreign courts; I mean that of judging by the eye, the will of the heart—There is scarce a crowned head or sovereign prince in all *Europe*, but before whom I have occasionally, in their own palaces, held discourses on this subject. However singular this may appear to those who are strangers  
to

---

The sentiments of his majesty the late king of the two Sicilies, now king of *Spain*, given by express command, &c.

The Chevalier *John de Taylor* having appeared worthy of royal benevolence, and desirous of some public testimony of his majesty's royal bounty,

I Francis



to my intention, I presume here to shew, that it was for the most excellent purposes; for having had it thus in my power to be personally known to the great, and my genius and knowledge of man that way discovered, these discourses proved the most happy introductions to all my designs—They procured me the benevolence of the sovereigns—The esteem of the courtiers and the most illustrious families. They caused me to be received with distinction in the first assemblies in the world, and they encouraged all to continue their enquiry till they arrived at my abilities in my profession—There they stopt—There they fixed their attention—They put confidence in my capacity—Their expectations were answered, and I in consequence was raised to the many high dignities I now enjoy.

I shall

---

*I Francis Buoncurore, first physician to his majesty, and archiater of this kingdom, &c. in consequence of his majesty's commands, and being well instructed of the innumerable proofs that the said Chevalier John de Taylor has given of his success in this kingdom, and having myself often been present at his operations,*  
and

I shall here only say, with regard to the changes of the eye from the affections of the mind, on which I have given, in different languages, and in various nations, so many discourses; that though it is difficult for us to conceive how that which is not matter affects that which is, or, in the sense I am speaking of, how the parts of the eye are changed from the affections of the mind; it is agreed by all, that the eye is the index of the heart, and that there are painted the passions of the soul.—But to bring this knowledge into rule, so as to determine by the eye, the then present business of the mind, is a study that requires much knowledge of human life, and what I have taken more pains to bring to a certainty, than perhaps any who lived before me. — I

K

shall

---

and been witness, with great satisfaction, to the most happy events; I hereby declare, by the authority reposed in me, that I regard the said Chevalier *John de Taylor* as a man the most excellent that perhaps any age has produced, as well for the theory, as practice, in what he professes; and I further declare, that I consider

shall conclude this subject, by observing, that I could greatly enlarge upon it, and in a language that becomes as well the philosopher, as the man of the world; having given, in so many of the first assemblies in *Europe*, upwards of twenty different discourses on this topick only. But I fear here to say more, least I should be judged by some to have forgot that which ought to be my chief view; namely, to endeavour to appear worthy in that science, in which I have so long laboured to deserve favour. From this reflection, I shall now proceed to my adventures, leaving my readers, by my relation of them, to determine how far I excel in the art of pleasing, and the degree of knowledge I have acquired in all the various ways to obtain that desirable end.

Being

---

consider him well worthy the benevolence of sovereigns, the esteem of the learned, and the care of the publick. Given under my hand, in the royal palace at *Portici*, this 14th day of *May*, 1755, and signed below,

L. S.

Francis Buoncuore.

The



Being at a masquerade of the court, in one of the greatest in *Europe*, where was the most superb and most magnificent assembly I ever saw, and being myself, though at that time in masque, adorned with the greatest variety of diamonds I ever possessed of my own—the button of my hat being of brilliants, to exceed in value eight thousand crowns, a present that I had a little before received from a great prince, besides many other diamonds about me of much greater value; I attacked, as I thought, a beautiful young masque, and after playing with words for near two hours, displaying with all the eloquence. I was master of, the tender, the passionate lover, after saying a thousand and a thousand engaging things, as well to discover the force of my ge-

K 2

nius,

---

The sentiments of his serene highness the elector of *Cologne*, serene brother to his late imperial majesty *Charles the VIIth*.

We, *Clement August*, archbishop of *Cologne*, elector of the holy *Roman* empire, &c. &c. give notice to all, by these present letters patents, that the Che-  
valier

nius, as to gain the heart of my pretty *Incognita* ; after painting a youthful lover with all becoming delicacy and respect ; at length, this amiable masque assured me of a reciprocal return, on condition that I would tell her who I was in that disguise : this demand gave me some concern, because, by the stile of this admired lady, the beauty of her thoughts, the choice of her words, and the elegant manner in which she made her defence, all convinced me that I had been holding this discourse with some person of the greatest rank——After another hour employed in shewing how much I should lose by such discovery, I observed, that many ladies about us turned an ear our way, and expressed the greatest satisfaction at our conversation ; some amongst them inclining to call off our attention, and alleviate our present

---

valier *John de Taylor* having, in our presence, and in that of our chief ministers of state, discovered a very singular ability in the art of removing from the eye its various complaints ; and having ourselves been present at an admirable discourse he gave on this important subject, in which we found in him the most happy genius

present pain, requested that we two lovers should dance together; alluding, that that exercise was a certain temporary remedy for evils of this kind; to which we agreed; and no sooner was the dance over, but my amiable masque, seemingly half pleased, and half angry, being determined, at all events, to know who I was in that disguise, suddenly seized me by the button, and calling a party of the other masqued ladies to her assistance, who had been so long witnesses of our conversation, they all joined in one body, and violently forced me into a corner; the favorite masque, who had made, in all appearance, a conquest of my heart, continued to hold me fast, and vowed whatever was the consequence, she would know who I was: finding myself thus reduced to make the discovery, I resolved to obey,

K 3

and

---

nus for the useful study he professes, and judge him in consequence well deserving from us a public mark of our benevolence.

For these reasons we have granted these letters patents, declaring him ophthalmiater to our person and court; and it is our request, that he may be every  
where



and turning my head a little on one side, with my eyes directed towards this beloved masque, I raised my own enough to shew who I was. The moment this *Incognita* saw my face, she cried with a sort of extacy, mercy *Englishman*! I thought it was you, I believed it from your stile and your manner—No sooner this said, but a lady near us, a witness of these things, unmasqued; that moment I observed the whole assembly to unmasque, by which I found, that the first lady who unmasqued was the sovereign, and that the lady with whom I had so long, and with so much tenderness and freedom of speech been telling my tale, was no less than the hereditary princess of the court—A loud mark of satisfaction was instantly given by all who surrounded me, and I found

---

where received in that character, and enjoy all the immunities thereunto belonging; to this instrument we have set our hand, and our privy seal, done at *Loratto*, this 21st day of *September*, 1725.

L. S.

Clement Augustus.

And below G. J. Daesfield, Great Chan.  
The

found myself in a situation so critical, that I was obliged to employ all my wit, together with all my prudence, to secure me from censure, and to preserve me in favour.

In another court, not less considerable, one of the princesses having heard much of my excellency in playing with words in so many different languages, and more particularly in *French* and *Italian*, and being desirous of trying my capacity this way, that princess being herself perhaps one of the greatest wits of the age, and consequently a most admirable judge——

The question was to learn by what method I could be thus honoured, without knowing to whom I talked, for the respect it would become me to observe in such a presence, might, in the princesses

K 4

own

---

The sentiments of his serene highness the elector of  
*Treves*, &c.

We, *Philip*, by the grace of God, archbishop of  
*Treves*, elector of the holy *Roman* empire, &c. &c.  
having been ourselves witness of a great number of  
undeniable proofs of the marvellous success of the operations

own opinion, prevent my speaking with that freedom as was necessary to such a design; with this view a most excellent plot was laid, and so admirably contrived in every circumstance, that could not fail of its desired success; and what is yet more, I believe the first of its kind that ever was imagined; I alone was kept an entire stranger to this contrivance, and the beauties of it can no way so well appear as in the relation.

I was invited in form to dine one day with the ladies of the palace—Dinner being over, one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, then at table, seemingly inclined to communicate to me an affair that was not proper the company should be acquainted with; the substance of this pretended secret was, that he had a poor girl,

---

rations of the *Chevalier de Taylor*, and having nothing so much at heart as the encouragement of virtue, by shewing every mark of benevolence and favour to men of extraordinary abilities in any study that is useful to mankind, in example of so many great sovereigns, who have raised the said *Chevalier John de Taylor* for his singular



girly a relation of his, who waited on a lady not far from that palace, who labour'd under such a weakness of sight, that, without my compassionate aid, she would soon be unfit for service, requiring that I would be so good as to permit him to send for her at that time, as my occupation was such, that it was often not easy to get access to me. I told his excellency, as my readers may suppose, that I should be extremely happy to have it in my power to oblige him, and requested that he would instantly send for this young woman, his relation and I would retire from the company into some room his excellency should appoint, and give her my best advice; on which a servant was instantly called, and commanded secretly to all but his master and myself; the rest of the company at table being in appearance busy

---

singular genius in the curing of distempered eyes, to so many high dignities; we join our voice with the rest, in declaring, that we regard him as the greatest artist in his way that ever yet appeared in our country, or perhaps in any other; and we proclaim this our opinion of him, not only from the great services he has

busy on other matters; to go to the lady, the mistress of this pretended servant, and beg of her to permit her maid to come instantly to the palace; for that the gentleman, so well known in that court for his success in removing the disorders of the eye, was there, and she might then have his opinion for that disorder in her sight, she so heavily complained of. The messenger being gone, and I endeavouring to mix in the general conversation of the table, observed, without comprehending the meaning, something strangely humorous and mystical in the talk of the ladies; but as I imagined they could have no other meaning but to strike some new fire from my genius, to enable me thence to shew them to themselves to advantage: which ought to be the design of every man of polite address in the presence of  
great

---

has done to so many of our subjects, but from the account we have received of the merit of his labours, from the best authority that could be desired for the support of truth: for these reasons, and to shew how much we judge the above-named *Chevalier de Taylor* worthy our care, we grant him, by these letters patents,

great ladies ; and above all, those who are attendants on a court ; I continued my part of the conversation without shewing the least signs of uneasiness ; after a little time the messenger returned, who was sent for the supposed maid servant, and told secretly to his master and myself, that the girl was at the door ; upon which his excellency replied, let her go into such a room, which was a room adjoining to that we were at table, calculated, as will hereafter appear, for this design ; and there was a way going to it through some back stairs, without passing through our room ; adding, that the Chevalier would soon be with her, would examine her eyes, and send her home to her mistress. The messenger parted, and I returning to my former discourse at the table, I again observed, that there was some hidden secret  
shut

---

tents, signed by our own hand, and to which is put the seal of our chancery, the stile and title of ophthalmiater, to our person and court. Given at our palace at *Coblentz*, this 15th day of *December*, 1757.

L. S.

Philip Elector, &c.  
The



shut up in the breast of every body about me, but had no idea of the subject of it. In a few minutes his excellency pulled me by the coat, and said to me, in one sentence, *Dear Chevalier retire quick, and send that girl away.* I instantly obeyed, and thought myself unnoticed; and being conducted into the room where the supposed maid servant was waiting for me; no sooner was I entered, but the door was shut upon me, there did I find, as I believed, a charming lovely innocent, tender and deserving girl; with her eyes directed to the earth, her dress becoming her character, and with looks filled with every appearance of a respectful modesty; being seated by her, *I addressed her to this effect;* His excellency, to whom I find you are a relation, desired me to give you my opinion about some complaint in your sight;  
 pity

---

The sentiments of his serene highness the elector of  
*Baviere.*

*We Maximilian Joseph, duke of Baviere, elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. &c. make it known, and declare by these letters patents, that the Chevalier John de Taylor, Ophthalmiater to her imperial majesty, to the  
 king*

pity it is, added I, that ought should disturb the peace of so amiable an infant ; happy indeed should I be, to be found the instrument of the well-being of so desirable a person — The pretty maiden smiling at this discourse, suddenly interrupted me, said,—If you please, Sir, first to be informed of my complaints, and then 'twill be the time to propose the means of relief. A reply so proper, delivered with delicacy, and in a tone that discovered at least the well-bred maid, I fixed my eyes upon her with such attention, that betrayed how much I wished to have it in my power to deserve her care ; that instant I heard the company excessive merry in the other room ; but heaven knows ! I knew not the real cause ; I judged that they were diverting themselves at their own wit, and that I was entirely forgot,  
at

---

king of *Great Britain*, and other sovereigns, having given in our court, and in this our residence, numberless proofs of his singular ability in the art of restoring and freeing the eye from its various defects ; and we having seen his admirable *apparatus*, designed for this great and important service to mankind, and heard his  
excel-

at least I wished that this might be the case, being myself extremely happy in the presence of this new acquaintance. I proceeded then to tell my pretty maid, that if the discovery of her charms should augment in my imagination, my own eyes might at length call out for aid; for I found my sight defective by numberless little clouds that moved before them, and never did this happen to me till I beheld her beauties; be not, said I, surprized that I tell you, *all with me is not right*; for when the whole man is out of order from a cause like this; no wonder if eyes, the windows of the soul, should share a part of the confusion. Sir, says this charming girl, interrupting me again, I came not prepared to hear such soft, such tender insinuations; you talked, said she, about procuring me peace with regard to my eyes;

---

excellent discourses on this subject, we judge him well worthy our benevolence and favour: for these reasons we do hereby appoint him *Ophthalmiater* to our person and court; in faith of which we have signed this present instrument with our own hand, and commanded to be put to it the seals of our chancery.—Given in

our



eyes; how comes it, that you make so quick a transition from the business of the eye to that of the heart? because, said I, thou excellent charmer, when I came here, I thought not of you, for you I knew not; your eyes alone were the objects of my attention; but when I beheld your frame, gazed on your beauties, was a hearer of your pretty sayings, I thought not of a part, but the whole, all your graces joined their forces, and together deprived me of all power of reflecting on the motive that brought me to you. No sooner had I expressed this last phrase, but the company in the next room made some acclamations of joy, from a cause, to which I yet continued to be a stranger. I therefore went on with my discourse to the lovely maiden, by telling her, how unable I was to fix my attention on her eyes alone, till I could recover myself from my surprise.

---

our palace in *Munich*, the 6th day of *September*, 1750.  
 L. S. Maximilian Joseph,  
 Francis Andrew L. Baron de Braidsohn,  
 By the express command of his serene  
 highness Joseph Dominick, secretary.  
 The

prize. That instant interrupting me, she says, that word surprize from you, Sir, a stranger, carries with it indeed from me something surprizing. I repeat, Sir, said she, once more ; What is it that my figure has done to make this change from the purport of your visit ; I expected, by the honour of your presence, that you would speak to me about my eyes, and not tell me a tale that becomes a lover, troubled from the force of female charms. Addressing herself thus to me in a stile like this, betrayed a judgment vastly superior to what could possibly be expected from a servant maid ; on this I resolved to change my address, and played with words for two hours longer, in terms that became me only to observe in the presence of ladies of the first rank. Having in this stile so well scattared all her reasoning, that I left her

---

The sentiments of his royal highness the serene infant duke of *Parma*, &c. &c. 2d brother to the present king of *Spain*.

To render justice to the so much approved Chevalier *John de Taylor*, for his great ability in restoring sight, and removing the various defects to which the eye is subject. — To speak of his extraordinary judgment in  
this

her seemingly without power to oppose me, and flattered myself to have made a conquest, because she gave her consent to go with me that night to the masquerade, and afterwards to permit me, at my own table, to tell her the rest of my story. This no sooner agreed on both sides, but that instant all the company, with whom I was at table, poured in upon us, and amongst them his excellency, *my darling maid's relation*, who in seeming anger said to me, How is it, Sir, that you, who are so well known to excel in your knowledge of polite behaviour, could shut yourself for three hours together with a trifling girl, and leave the first ladies of the palace by themselves; you certainly must have forgot, that the assembly of to-day was chiefly on your account; that the ladies of the court honoured me with their presence,

L

that

---

this art, his knowledge of the remedies proper for the cure of these disorders, his admirable dexterity, and wonderous faculty in his operations; all this is but agreeing with the voice of the public; and above all, of the sovereigns, and of the learned bodies, who have long told this to the world. — The proofs he has  
given



that they might themselves be witnesses of what I have so often told them in favour of your happy talents.—I need not say how much I was shocked at this so unexpected a visit, and the more so, as I feared that the chief cause of his excellency's anger was, that some busy person had overheard me talking with so much tenderness to his relation. This lovely and amiable maid having received a blow from this her pretended kinsman, was commanded with seeming authority to go instantly home to her mistress—As soon as we parted, the ladies all dragged me by the arm, every one taking a piece of me, forced me into the next room; when there, they all seemed half pleased, and half angry; some were merry, some were sad, their wit was lively to all but me, for I felt not its power, my thoughts were busied on my

---

given of his extraordinary capacity in so many writings; the success he has had with such variety of our subjects, agreeable to the information given us by our chief counsellor, and our first physicians; the capacity he has shewn by his discourses in our royal presence—For these reasons, joined to the high esteem that we  
always

my adventure, and through fear that my conversation with the dear maiden was discovered, I lost for that time all my natural vivacity, and shewed signs of a man in the most heavy affliction.—About an hour thus passed, and I this dull companion, my thoughts then absent, and nothing present capable of giving me the least consolation; on a sudden there came to the door one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to the princess, whom I thought I had never seen, and desired to speak with me; I went immediately to the door to receive the message, and was told, that her highness commanded me instantly to attend her in her apartment; to which I promised a most respectful obedience. Returning to the company, I acquainted all with the message I received; adding, that as I never had had the honour to see her

L 2

high-

---

always set on those, whose merit have rendered them worthy our royal benevolence; and above all, in a study of such high concern to the well-being of society. We do by these letters patents declare, the said Chevalier *John de Taylor Ophthalmiater* to our person and royal court; and that this our will and pleasure may

highness, I was at a loss to understand the meaning of this command: to which they all cried out with one voice, *go, Sir, you must go*; and his excellency telling me, that he would be so good as to introduce me into her highness's presence, I instantly parted, followed by the whole company. Notice being given of my being arrived at the door of her highness's apartment, *in a very short time* they were thrown open; and as I thought, for the princess to pass that way; when to my great astonishment, I beheld her and all her court, dressed in her greatest pomp, surrounded by all her courtiers, and found her to be the identical pretty maiden that I had been talking so long and tenderly with in the lower apartment. The instant she saw me in *this her state*, she cried

---

may be known, and acknowledged by all, we have to this present put our proper hands, and commanded to be added to it the seal of our arms, and to be underwritten by the intimate secretaries of state, of war, of justice, &c. Given in our court at *Parma*, this 3d of *January*, 1756.

L. S.

Philip, &c.

Below Rob. Rice, secretary, &c.

The



ed out, come forward, *dear Englishman!* come forward, thou *charmer of my heart*, — come forward, *I'll keep my word*; we will sup together; we will go this night together to the masquerade.—Let all judge, what a dreadful situation I was in at hearing these sentences; but being a little removed from *my surprize*, took courage; —I advanced, threw myself at her highness's foot, and to this effect most humbly offered an apology for my conduct.—Before I rise from the earth, let me beg that your highness would be pleased to permit me to shew my right of pardon.—The pain I suffered, when I addressed your highness in the character of the innocent maiden you can be no stranger to; for you yourself was witness, I saw in that lovely maiden all power to please, and to inspire in the heart of man every mark of tenderness

L 3

---

The sentiments of his serene highness the duke of Modena, &c.

We *Francis*, duke of *Modena*, &c. being informed, from various parts, of the singular ability of the Chevalier *John de Taylor*, in the cure of distemper'd eyes, and of the extraordinary facility with which he restores  
the

derness and affection; your highness cannot but know, that I have lost that maid, that sweet, that lovely maid; lost her for ever: for never shall my eyes behold her more; I therefore most humbly claim your most gracious pity; for if ever cause was worthy of it, 'tis certainly that of mine.—I was going on; but a sign was made for me to rise; and in obedience I did rise, and I instantly saw, by the eye, that I had pleased, not offended, That pardon was not only granted, but my conduct was applauded: from that time her highness assured me of her protection, and I received from all the court the strongest proofs how well I was in her opinion, and how greatly I was thought worthy of benevolence and favour.

In

---

the sight, and of the ease and delicacy in his operations, in which he is known to have no equal, being arrived in our court, and held in our presence learned discourses on this excellent art, and to many of our subjects given undeniable proof of his great genius in this useful profession; to proclaim to the world our full  
satisf

In another great court, a young nobleman, with whom I was very well acquainted, flattered himself from the beauty of his person, that he might possibly appear worthy the most singular marks of benevolence and favour of the princess, the sovereign of that country ; but as the custom was, no gentleman, of whatsoever quality or rank, could be admitted into that court, without being presented to the sovereign. This pretty fellow having languished in his closet many weeks in hopes of this honour, and judged himself neglected by that great officer, whose business it was to introduce him, determined at all events so far to introduce himself, as to cause himself to be seen at least by the sovereign ; which, from the good opinion he had of his own figure, he be-

L 4

lieved

---

satisfaction of his marvellous deeds amongst us ; and being fully convinced, that he is well worthy the many marks of dignity so many powerful sovereigns have conferred upon him, and that his enterprizes and conduct with us clearly proves, in our judgment, that he answers the reputation he has acquired ; and, in consequence



lieved to be a step essential to procure him with greater ease the honour he intended ; with this view he put in practice the boldest, and the most excellent project, that ever entered the imagination of man ; and here follows the relation.

He dressed himself of a court night in his best habit, and being fixed at the front of the people, behind a rail, where all such were always permitted to see the sovereign, in the circle, he there stood like a statue.—When the sovereign appeared, he fixed his eyes directly upon her, and whatever way that illustrious lady turned in her walk, the eyes of this curious figure followed with great order and exactness

---

sequence of these things, declare the said Chevalier *John de Taylor*, ophthalmiater to our person and court ; and we grant to him these letters patents, that all may acknowledge him as such, and to this end, we have set here under our own hand, and commanded to be annexed our great seal. Given in our ducal palace of *Modena*, this 14th day of *December*, 1755.

L. S.

Francis, &c.

Capponi, Secretary, &c.

The

ness the same way, and all with a view, which answered to his design; namely, to excite the curiosity of the princess to enquire who he was, it not being possible that so fine a person, and in a position so singular, but must be noticed by her. In a few minutes, the princesses eyes being occasionally directed his way, instantly demanded of her courtiers who that extraordinary person was; and was answered, that he was a gentleman of great family, of amiable conduct, well recommended to that court, and had been some time waiting the honour to throw himself at her feet.—Of amiable conduct, *you say*, replied that great lady, how is that possible; have you observed his present position; and being then noticed also by the great officers, who before had not observed him, the chief amongst them said

---

The sentiments of his royal highness *Charles* duke of *Lorraine*, &c. brother to the present emperor.

His royal highness *Charles* duke of *Lorraine*, having been graciously pleased to honour the Chevalier *John de Taylor*, as well at his operations, as at his publick academical discourses; and as the strongest testimony of

said to his sovereign, that that young fellows brain must be defective, or was amazingly insolent; on which orders were given to a proper officer to divert him from his seeming thoughtful position, and intreat him to retire to his lodgings, to recover his senses. The officer with such orders pulling him only by the sleeve, and gently whispering to him his commission, not being authorized to use violence. This handsome stranger gave no other answer, but that he required to be left, as he was. This being brought into court to the chief officers, who surrounded the sovereign, it was concluded that he was mad, and no more notice was taken of him.

The audience over, and the princess at supper mentioned again this odd figure; to which this illustrious lady was told,  
that

---

of his esteem for him, from the proofs he has received of his capacity and knowledge, in what he professes, has thought proper to confer on him the title and dignity of ophthalmiater to his royal person——In faith of which, has been pleased to subscribe this instrument, with his proper hand, and commanded to be  
annexed



that nothing could be more astonishing than the behaviour of that gentleman; it being very certain, that he was one of the most accomplished, of an admirable understanding, of great judgment, and perfectly acquainted with high life, and was no stranger to the respect that became him in the presence of the sovereign; having been his whole life in courts, and amongst persons of the highest stations. On this that conversation ceased, but the surprise of the sovereign proved sufficient to excite her curiosity to be more particularly informed next morning about this pretty odd fellow; with this view the princess sent one of her chief gentlemen, in her own name, to his lodgings, to know from himself the reason of his singular conduct the preceding night. Being myself on a visit that morning with this stranger,

---

annexed to it the seal of his cabinet.——Given at  
*Brussels*, the 15th day of *September*, 1749.

L. S.

Charles of Loraine,  
 De Suigni, intimate Secretary.

The

stranger, I was acquainted with all that passed, from being permitted to hear the conversation. This gentleman from the court delivered his message from the princess his mistress, *to the following effect.*—  
 I am here, sir, in the name of my gracious sovereign, to know from yourself the meaning of your extraordinary behaviour last night; what, sir, to fix yourself like a statue, then moving, as if by clock work, and following with your eyes constantly directed on the person of so great a princess; and after warning was given you to retire, yet to pursue the same insolent conduct, to the end of the audience? Sir, interrupting the stranger, will you please to hear my reasons; reasons, sir, *said he*, we hope you are *mad*, and there is your best excuse; for should you be otherwise, you deserve the most severe chastisement: to  
 which

---

The sentiments of his royal highness the electoral prince of *Saxony*, and hereditary prince royal of *Poland*, &c.

We, *Frederick*, by the grace of God, prince royal of *Poland*, electoral prince of *Saxony*, &c. having been in our presence the Chevalier *John de Taylor*, and  
 having

*W<sup>d</sup> 40 Wilkes and Liberty for  
 Ever Russa*  
*John de Taylor*

which this artful, and most excellent stranger replied, you say, sir, you are come by authority, will you be so good as to faithfully carry my answer; to which the officer consenting, he thus proceeded, and spoke with a serious air, and grave tone of voice; you perceive, sir, says he, that I am a young fellow, whose blood is warm, whose heart is tender, and whose reasons not yet powerful enough to govern his passions.—I had heard in various parts of the world much talk of the extraordinary charms of your sovereign, her beauties, her judgment, her graces, and her virtues, were so often painted to my view, in such lively, such amiable colours, that I languished day after day, night after night, to fix my eyes upon her, that my heart might rejoice from beholding so great a marvel: my brain thus warmed,

---

having entertained us, and all our royal family, many hours, with great erudition and judgment, on the science he professes; and having explained to us, to our great satisfaction, the use and excellencies of an inestimable work, containing his instruments, and other things relating to his profession. This, joined to the knowledge

*See Note*



warmed, my mind thus perplexed, my heart thus disturbed, and all from the excess of curiosity. I came hither to alleviate my pain on this account. Arrived, many weeks have I lost, waiting to have it in my power; but I know not for what cause the officer, whose employ was to procure me this honour, disregarded my prayers; and being told, that the people were happier than myself, because they were permitted to see this mighty star, and gaze on her beauties, I at length determined to be no longer less happy than they; with this laudable view I fixed myself as you saw, to take a part with them in this joy; when I set out, I declare, *on my honour*, I was myself, my reason was with me equal to any time in my life, and you see, sir, this morning I am again myself; I repeat, sir, last night, when  
first

---

knowledge we have of the success of his labours, we have thought proper to appoint, and by these letters patents do appoint the said Chevalier *John de Taylor*, ophthalmiater to our person and family; and we are graciously pleased to put our proper hand hereto, and have commanded to be adjoined our great seal.—

Given

first placed in the front of the people, I was in all myself, attending with the croud impatient for the presence of your sovereign, my mind constantly busy from the greatness of my expectation; but when this great princess appeared, I beheld her in all so vastly superior to what I had heard, that, filled with amazement, I was lost in thought; *I looked at the lady, but saw not the sovereign*; I was absent for a time, and had no power to call my reason to my aid; I was not myself; the cause you know was mighty, but for me, more mighty than you know: reflect, sir, but on the cause, tell your great lady my story as it is, and I with all becoming respect will submit to my fate: the messenger from court thus informed, promised to be faithful in his relation, parted and left my noble friend and stranger to attend the event.

In

---

Given in the royal palace at *Dresden*, this 4th day of  
June, 1750.

L. S.

Joseph De Gabeleon Waterbank,  
John Christian Muldner.

In the next Volume, after *continuing this*, and a few others of the like interesting adventures, I shall proceed in order with those amongst nuns and friars, with occasional and useful remarks on religious matters, self-murder, duelling, &c. and proceed to numberless others of my own amongst persons of high life, the greatest part relating to affairs of tenderness, all which, I flatter myself, will not fail to be agreeable to my readers, and answer all that can be expected of me by this undertaking.

These patents from crowned heads and sovereign princes, together with diplomas from the universities and societies of the learned, &c. will be continued in the next Volume.



# INDEX.

## In the INTRODUCTION.

**A**UTHOR'S address to his readers, Page 1 to 9.

The Author's travels, as abridged, 9—21.

A catalogue of his works, 22—30.

The author's account of his lectures, &c. 31—41.

Some account of the many advantages of the author by his great travels, which regard the cure of various disorders of the body, as well as those that immediately concern the eye, 41—44.

Remarks on the practice of physic, by men who are not authoris'd by their studies, 45, 46.

On the reasons of the happy reception of the author in every nation, 47—50

M

An

An address to all who labour under any complaint of the eye, or defect of sight, to the public in general, and the faculty in particular; shewing, that the art of curing the diseases of the eyes is a profession distinct and independant of every other; with observations on the small pox, whether natural, or produced by inoculation, Page 50—63.

Advice of a publication of a universal treatise on the eye, 64

An account of the author's lectures on the art of preserving healthful sight; and of his new method of removing these defects, called weakneses of sight, 65, 66

Of the Author's Life and Adventures.

The life, &c. with all, in abridgment, most worthy of the attention of a traveller, &c. wherein it appears, that the author has been personally known to every man of distinguished character now living, or has lived in all *Europe*, in the present age, in every science, and in every part of knowledge, with remarks on the injury done the author, by the

# I N D E X.

iii

- the practice of inoculation for the small  
pox, Page 19
- An account of the author's being attack-  
ed by a banditti on his return from  
*Naples, &c.* 22
- An account of the great personages to  
whom he has been particularly known  
in this nation, 23, 24
- His works, to whom addressed, 25
- His adventures continued, 26—34
- On a young lady who lost her sight by  
grief for the loss of her lover, 35
- An account of a young lady, who lost her  
reason from dancing with a married  
man, at an assembly, whom she supposed  
to be single, 35
- A remarkable relation of an impression  
said to be made in the earth by one of the  
feet of the virgin, and a church built  
in consequence, 36
- Of a nun of great quality, who took the  
veil from her being angry with her no-  
ble lover, 37
- Dead bodies preserved in Toulouse, and  
an admirable relation of a young lady  
unmarried giving birth to a child, 38



- An excellent story of a young lady who  
refused to take the veil, Page 39
- Of a young nobleman, whose peace was  
disturbed on seeing a beauty dance on  
the stage, and how cured, 41
- On a young libertine, whose father was  
blind, chastised for his folly, in conse-  
quence of his being cured by the au-  
thor, 42
- On a great personage who married to a  
lady very small, who became afterwards  
to the other extreme, with the conse-  
quences, 43, 44
- An admirable relation of an old bachelor  
very rich, and very infirm, who had  
his mind disturbed by the charms of a  
young lady of sixteen, 45—50
- Author's adventures continued, 51, 52
- Saw in his travels an elephant of upwards  
of four hundred years old, 53
- His remarkable adventures continued, and  
an account of a man of 128, who mar-  
ried, and answered his marriage by  
a new-born infant, 54
- On the author's journey from *Petersburgh*  
to *Moscow* in 61 hours—This gave cause  
to

# I N D E X.

- to the report of his being in *Saberia*,  
 Page 55, 56
- Various punishments for crimes in different nations, 67—69
- On the favorite monarch the king of *Prussia*, speaking of the present war, 70
- On the liquefaction of the blood of St. *Janvier*, 71
- The particulars of a remarkable conversation between the late pope and the author, 72
- An account of the celebrated oration made in favour of the enterprizes of the author, with remarks, 73—77
- A dissertation on the art of pleasing in every state and condition of life, founded on the author's own observations amongst the great, and persons of high life, 83
- How essential this knowledge is, to address the fair with success, with arguments to shew, that that sex never err by following their own will, but by that of others, 85
- The method practised by men of genius to unhinge their reason, when they talk

M ?

with

with them on the business of tenderness, Page 86

A most powerful argument to prove that the fair never err by following their own will, &c. taken from the conduct of our first mother, 87

Our first mother vindicated—Concluding that none can doubt but that her virtues are continued in all the female world, 93

The common people being strangers to the art of pleasing, is the reason of their quarrels and divisions amongst themselves, 94

The author's reasons for not proceeding to far on this important subject, 95

The author shews, by the strongest arguments, that painting the natural face of the fair is essential to their happiness, 97—99

How far the knowledge of the art of pleasing is more particularly necessary to persons in the married state, with certain rules for all such to be ever happy, 99—101

The weakness of man in not making it his chief study to procure the happiness of



# I N D E X.

vii

of that being on which his own so evidently depends, Page 102

The author's observation on the changes of the eye, from the affections of the mind, and the way to know by the eye the will of the heart; as given for so many years, in lectures, before crowned heads, &c. 103

A very remarkable relation of the author at a masquerade, mistaking the hereditary princess of a sovereign for another lady, with the consequences, 107

A very singular relation of a great princess, who disguised herself like a common servant maid, and received a visit from the author in that character, and the consequences, 111

A most excellent relation of a young nobleman, sufficiently daring to endeavour, by a most curious stratagem, to inspire with tenderness the heart of a great princess, with the consequences, Page 127

The beginning of the sentiments of crowned heads and sovereign princes, also of universities and societies of the learned, all under hand and seal; namely,

M 4

the

the sovereign Pontiff—Her imperial majesty—The late king of *England*—The present kings of *Poland, Denmark, Sweden, &c.* The present king of *Spain*, the electors of *Baviere, Cologne, Traves, &c.* The dukes of *Parma, Loraine, Saxony, Mecklenberg, Anspach, Saxegotha, Brunswick, Modena, Zerbst, Baviere, Hesse Cassel, &c.* The sentiments of the senate of *Rome*, the college of *Rome*, the universities of *Italy, France, Germany, Portugal, Switzerland, the Low Countries, &c.* begins at 77, and continues through the whole work, till completed.

A List of the princesses, and other great personages, who have been under the care of the author, in various nations, and in different times of his life, either restored by him to fight, or his advice required, as mentioned in this work, *viz.*

Her serene highness the arch-dutcheß *Elizabeth*, sister to his imperial majesty *Charles the Sixth*,

15  
His

# I N D E X.

ix.

His serene highness the duke of <i>Mecklenberg</i> ,	Page 16
Her serene highness the princess of <i>Georgia</i> , aunt to the prince <i>Heraclius</i> , supposed to be the present sophi of <i>Russia</i> ,	16, 17
The princess <i>Elizabeth</i> , fourth daughter to the king of <i>Poland</i> , <i>Augustus</i> the III.	16
His serene highness <i>William</i> , late prince and langrave of <i>Hesse Cassel</i> ,	15
The princess <i>Justiniana</i> of <i>Rome</i> ,	16
The prince cardinal <i>Alex. Albani</i> , at <i>Rome</i> ,	12
The prince <i>Radjuvil</i> of <i>Poland</i> ,	5
The duke of <i>Holstein</i> ,	16
The late duke of <i>Ormond</i> , at <i>Avignon</i> ,	9
The duke of <i>Weymer</i> ,	16
The doge or duke of <i>Venice</i> ,	16
The princess of <i>Hatsfield</i> , at <i>Breslau</i> ,	16
A great lady of the imperial blood of <i>Russia</i> ,	53
The lady mother of the dukes of <i>Braganza</i> ,	13
<i>Done Aires de Saldania</i> , viceroy of the <i>Indies</i> ,	13
The brother of the viceroy of <i>Sardinia</i> ,	21
The inquisitor general of <i>Coimbra</i> , &c.	13
The	The



- The general of the order of the school  
of piety, restored by the author, in the  
presence of the pope *Benedict* the  
XIVth, Page 14
- A lady belonging to the palace of the court  
of *Parme*, next Vol.
- The lady mother of the count *De Lyna*,  
in *Saxony*, 12
- Myn. Van Hoyer*, minister from *Holland*,  
at the court of *France*, 13
- A lady belonging to the palace of the  
court of *Saxegotha*, 17
- The countess *De Windesbgratz*, 23
- A lady of the court of *Berlin*, 23
- A son of the count *de Brau*, at the court  
of *Sweden*, 8
- A great lady from *Constantinople*, belong-  
ing to a bashaw, next Vol.
- The first banker in *Italy*, named *Hari-  
man*, received by the author's hands his  
fight, at *Genoa*, 24
- A son of prince *St. Saverio*. 8
- A child of great quality, though born  
blind, received his fight by the hands  
of the author, at the palace of the prince  
*St. Saverio*, 8

The

# I N D E X.

xi

The count *de Alva*, one of the court of  
*Portugal*, Page 13

The celebrated master of music, with  
whom the late Mr. *Handel* received his  
first rudiments of that science, &c.

25

Together with a very great number of  
persons of great quality and distinction,  
in *Italy, France, Germany, Spain, Por-  
tugal, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Poland,  
Hungary, &c.* many in our own country,  
to which, if we add the nuns, friars,  
and the general class of people, the num-  
ber has been so great in about thirty  
years; the time he has been in chief  
practice; that, by a moderate calcula-  
tion, they have exceeded 80,000 dif-  
ferent persons; seldom a year having  
passed for a great number of years,  
but several thousand have been pre-  
sented to him for relief in these dis-  
orders.

*The following is the list of the Titles* the  
author now enjoys by patent, which (as  
it may be presumed) were given him  
in consequence of his success with the  
above

above and other great personages; the particulars of which are faithfully copied from the original, now in his possession, may be found in this work as under mentioned.—From

The late sovereign Pontiff Benedict the XIVth,	Page 77
Her imperial majesty of the holy <i>Roman</i> empire, &c. &c. &c.	81
His late majesty the king of <i>Great Britain</i> , &c. &c. &c.	85
His majesty the king of <i>Poland</i> , elector of <i>Saxony</i> , &c. &c. &c.	88
His majesty the king of <i>Denmark</i> , <i>Norway</i> , &c. &c. &c.	95
His majesty the king of <i>Sweden</i> , of <i>Vandoles</i> , &c. &c. &c.	99
His majesty the late king of the <i>Two Sicilies</i> , now king of <i>Spain</i> , &c. &c. &c.	103
His serene highness the elector of <i>Cologne</i> , serene brother to his late imperial majesty <i>Charles</i> the VIIth, &c.	107
His serene highness the elector of <i>Treves</i> , &c.	111
His serene highness the elector of <i>Bavaria</i> , &c.	116

His



His royal highness the serene infant duke  
of *Parma*, &c. &c. second brother to  
the present king of *Spain*, &c. Page 120

His serene highness the duke of *Modena*,  
&c. 125

His royal highness *Charles* duke of *Lo-  
raine*, &c. 129

His royal highness the electoral prince of  
*Saxony*, and hereditary prince royal of  
*Poland*, &c. 132

All these patents and diplomas will follow  
in the next Volume.—From

His serene highness the duke of *Saxe-  
gotha*, &c. serene brother to her royal  
highness the princess *Dowager* of *Wales*.

His serene highness the duke of *Anspach*,  
&c. brother-in-law to the king of  
*Prussia*.

His serene highness the duke of *Brunf-  
wick*, &c. brother-in-law to the king  
of *Prussia*.

His serene highness the duke of *Bar-  
reith*, &c. brother-in-law to the king  
of *Prussia*.

His

His serene highness the prince cardinal of  
*Leige*, serene brother to the late em-  
peror *Charles* the VIIth. &c.

His serene highness the late duke of *Meck-  
lenberg*, &c.

His serene highness the duke of *Hol-  
stein*, &c.

His serene highness the duke of *Barveire*,  
&c.

Her serene highness the princess *Dowager*  
of *Zerbst*, &c. serene mother to the  
great dutchess of *Russia*.

His serene highness the prince of *Holstein*,  
*Sonderberg*, &c.

The prince of *Salzbourg*, &c.

His serene highness *William* prince of *Hesse*  
*Cassel*, &c.

The prince of *Bamberg*, &c.

From the senate of *Rome*——The college  
of *Rome*——Of *Padua*, &c.

From the universities of *France*, *Germany*,  
*Portugal*, *Switzerland*, and the *Low*  
*Countries*, &c.

\* The Author's Titles, &c. collected.

We find then in this work that the au-  
thor has been judged worthy of the  
following

following dignities, from the crowned heads, sovereign princes, and societies of the learned, viz. Ophthalmiater, viz. physician for the diseases of the eyes.—

To the late sovereign Pontiff Benedict the XIVth, with the title of ophthalmiater, pontifical. To her imperial majesty, with the title of ophthalmiater, imperial and royal—To his late majesty George the Second of *Great Britain*—To the present kings of *Poland, Sweden, Denmark, &c.* To the electors of *Cologne, Baviere, Treves, Saxony, &c.* To the late dukes of *Mecklenberg and Anspach*—To the present duke of *Saxegotha*, brother to her royal highness the princess Dowager of *Wales*—To his royal highness the duke of *Parme*, second brother to the present king of *Spain*—To his royal highness *Charles* duke of *Lorraine*, brother to the present emperor—To his highness the electoral prince of *Poland and Saxony*—To their serene highnesses the dukes of *Brunswick and Berueth*, brothers-in-law to the king of *Prussia*—To their serene highnesses the dukes of *Holstein, Modena, and Zerbst*—To the present cardinal



dinal prince of *Liege*, brother to his late imperial majesty *Charles* the VIIth—To his serene highness *William*, late prince of *Hesse Cassel*—To the prince *Augustus Holstein*, brother to the present king of *Sweden*—To prince *Clement* of *Baviere*—To the princes of *Sondeberg Holstein*—To the princes of *Saltzberg*, *Bamberg*, *Radjuvil* of *Poland*, &c. &c.—To the princess of *Zerbst*, serene mother to the present great dutchess of *Russia*—To the princess of *Georgia*, serene aunt to the supposed present sophi of *Persia*, &c. &c.—Professor in Opticks, Dr. of Physic, and Dr. of Surgery, citizen of *Rome*; of the colleges of the physicians of *Rome*, *Padua*, *Pavia*, &c. member of the universities and societies of the learned of *France*, *Germany*, *Portugal*, *Switzerland*, the *Low Countries*, &c. and Chevalier in several of the first courts in the world.

N. B. Omitted page 10, line 14, after the word — exception—add, through all the 13 Cantons of *Switzerland*.

F I N I S.

